Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835. [No. 2,520.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, with the last Will and Testament annexed, of ANGUS MCDONALD, late a Seaman of the Honorable East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, and Letters of Administration in the Goods of E. P. BRETT, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated the 15th of September, 1835.

ON Wednesday next, the 23d Inst., at 11 A M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods, without reserve, viz.

Best Plated Ware, consisting of double Dishes and Covers, Sauce Tureens, Butter Pails, Salvers, Cake Baskets, with handsome Silver Vine leaf Mountings, Water pitchers. *Table Cutlery*, of best Town manufacture, in cases complete, Abbata and Ivory Handles, handsome Dessert Knives, Plated on Steel with cases—*Jewellery*—a great variety, real and imitation—French Knives, Penknives, Pine-Apple Carvers, Knives, and Spoons in cases, Egyptian Gilt Dress Pins, &c. &c.

Rifles and Fowling Pieces; on Percussion principle, of the best finish, in Mahogany cases, with spare Apparatus complete, Pocket and Holster Pistols.

Surgical Instruments—Fox's Improved Stomach Pump, Enema Syringes, Cupping Instruments, Tooth-drawing Instruments, Amputating and Dissecting Instruments, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of the above Goods are new, and have been recently imported and sold to close an account.

They will also sell—on the same day, a great variety of Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Madapollams, Chintzes, a few pieces of scarlet broad Cloth, about 100 Prime Hams, a few sides of Bacon and Pigs Cheeks, a few Kegs of fresh Europe Salted Tongues, several casks of rejected Beer, Cases of French Brandy, Cases of Claret, a few three dozen Chests of General Palmers' Claret, sundry Lots of Furniture, &c.

AT NOON.

Several serviceable Saddle and Draught Horses, an English built Chariot, a Phaeton, a Stanhope and any other Carriages or Cattle, that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 19th Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 19*th Sept.*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 22d instant, will submit for public outcry, and sell off for the most part without limits, the following Goods, viz. 200 pieces of Europe Long Cloths, 50 large sized Bengal Table Cloths, 300 pieces of double and single China Floor Matting, 50 Nankeen Dressing Gowns, a quantity of plain and satin Jean, fancy painted Feather Fans and Quills, 200 pairs of spare Shades, 150 dozen of Hodgsons ripe Beer, 300 dozen of French Clarets of sorts, 100 dozen of English Brandy, a few cwt. of Rope of sizes, 400 gross of Tobacco Pipes, sundry Plated and Glass ware, a few kegs of salted Salmon, Bengal Tongues, &c. the remains of a batch of Pine Cheese, a few hundred pounds of dried Apples in lots of 20 lbs. each—various useful household Furniture—sundry Wines and Liquors; and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle, that may offer.

Appollo House, 19th Sept., 1835,

NOTICE.

TO AMATEURS OF THE TURF.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to the Amateurs of the Turf and to the Public in general, that there will be a Race at 4 P. M. on Friday the 25th Instant, between two fine Horses, on the Sea Shore, from the Chowpatty Bunder, to the limit of Sonapore Chowkey and not beyond,

The particulars and conditions of the Race, are as follows.

One white Nejde Horse of 4 years old, named *Slybode*, and belonging to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN SHOOSTRY, and now on view at Aga Mahomed Bauker's Stable, or next door to the late Byramjee's Stable.

One Chesnut Arab Horse of 8 years old, and belonging to Nuwab AUCKBHAR ALLY KHAN and now on view at his own Stable.

The Terms and engagement for the Race above alluded to, have been settled between both parties in order as under foot.

That the owner of the winning Horse is to be entitled to take in his possession the other Horse, with the sum of 1,000 Rupees to boot besides, from the person unsuccessful.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY HORSE BROKER OF THE STABLE BELONGING TO AGA MAHOMED BAUKER, BROTHER OF ABDOOL RAHIM KHAN.

Bombay, Bhendy Bazar Road, Sept. 19th, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon publication.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 19*th Sept.*, 1835.

NOTICE.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby anounced for the information of the public, that it is the intention of government to dispatch the steam ship Hugh Lindsay, on a voyage to Suez, on the 10th of November next.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa, for the season 1835 | 36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out on the 8th instant Chests. 229.
Ditto from 9th Instant to this day..... chests, 35

Chests 264

MALWA.

None

J. TAYLOR,
Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835. *Warehousekeeper.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th September, 1835.

No. 441 of 1345.—The following appointment and promotion are made in the medical department of the army, consequent upon the retirement of superintending Surgeon M. Hewitt, on the 1st September.

Acting superintending surgeon G. A. Stuart, to be a superintending surgeon upon the establishment.

Senior assistant surgeon C. Ducat to be surgeon, *vice* Hewitt retired.

The following temporary arrangement is made.—

Surgeon F. Sheppee, to act as superintending surgeon during the absence of Surgeon R. H. Kennedy, M. D.

No. 442 of 1835.—Lieutenant D. M. Scobie, sub. assistant commissary general at Sholapoor, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of G o f Hope, with l ave of absence for a period of eighteen months, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle 9th September 1835.

No. 443 of 1835.—Captain J. S. Leason took charge of the government stud establishment at Alliganm, on the 29th ultimo, agreeably to his appointment in general order dated the 19th ultimo (No. 407.)

No. 444 of 1835.—The following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 8th of April 1835 (No. 24), is published for general information.

The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been respectively granted an extension of leave, for the space of six months.—

Lieutenant colonel Archibald Robertson.
Lieutenant Frederick Ayrton.

Bombay Castle, 12th Sept., 1835.

No. 15. of 8th Ja. No. 445 of 1845.—In monuary 1833. dification of the government
No. 178, of 10th orders noted in the margin,
April 1833. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all claims to passage money, whether personal or for charges, be in the future vouched by attested copies, or reference to the number and date of the printed general orders under which they proceed.—The rates of personal passage money to remain as at present; those for horses, are fixed at the following scale.

Between Bombay and the following places:—

Panwell, Bhewdy, Callian, Nagotna, Bassein, Tanuah.....	rupees.	5	.. ..
Bancoote, Severndroog, Rutnagher. ry, Surat, Anjenwell.....	„	12	... ...
Malwan, Vingoria, Broach, Gogo, Taukaira Bunder, Cambay....	Rs	15	.. ...
Jooria Bunder, Pore Bunder, Mandavie.....	„	20	.. ..

No officer whether cavalry, infantry, or staff, to be considered as entitled to passage money on account of more than one horse, unless the nature of the duty on which he may be proceeding, require him to move with the full number for which horse money is allowed; nor can the new established rates be drawn unless the claim thereto be supported by a certificate on the face of the bill that the party was actually accompanied by one or more horses, as the case may be.

No. 446 of 1835.—Mr. Frederick Forbes is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st September 1835.

Lieutenant P. K. Skinner, of the 9th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable Court of Directors,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st September 1835.

No. 447 of 1835.—The following native promotion is made:

Marine battalion.

Color havildar Govind Cuddum to be jemedar, in succession to Gunjee Cuddum deceased.—*Date of rank*, 14th July 1835.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

Military Department.

Number of copies of the fourth annual report of the council of the united service museum having been received from England by the secretary to government in the military department, addressed to staff officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, the same will be delivered to any persons authorized to receive them by the parties to whom they are addressed, on application at the military secretary's office.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 14th September, 1835.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th Sep ., 1835.

No. 53 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance for the accommodation of officers of the Indian navy as passengers on board the Honorable Company's vessels, at the lieutenant's and midshipman's tables respectively, as follows:—

For accommodation at the lieutenant's table.....2 Rs. per diem.
For ditto at the midshipman's table.....1 do. do.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Superintendant's Office, 11th August 1835.

GENERAL ORDER.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the following scale of prize money for the Indian navy, the same is hereby published for the general information of the service.

Class 1st	Commodore—If the vessel he commands or assists in his ship in taking the prize to share.....	One sixth of the whole.
	If the prize is captured by a ship or vessel under his command to share...	One sixteenth of the whole.
Class 2d See note A.	Captains, commanders or other officers in command—If not serving under the orders of a commodore to share....	One sixth of the whole.
	If serving under a commodore after deducting his share to have of the remainder.....	One sixth.
Class 3rd	Lieutenants, surgeons, captains of marines....	Each fifty shares.
Class 4th	Pursers, assistant surgeons chaplains, lieutenants of marines and mates.....	Do. forty do.
Class 5th	Midshipmen, clerks, subadars, jamadars gunners, boatswains, carpenters and native commanders	Do. thirty do.
Class 6th	Serjeants, conductors, apothecaries, havildars and European petty officers	Do. twelve do.
Class 7th	Corporals, naiques, syrangs and European seamen..	Do. ten do.
Class 8th	Tindals, native caulkers, ship's cooks, captain and officer's butler, native seamen and privates	Do. four do.
Class 9th	Servants, cooks and European boys.....	Do. two do.
Class 10th	Native boys and topasses,	Do. one do.
Class 11th	Supernumeraries	Each according to the corresponding rank.
NoteA..	Captain and commanders when not under the orders of a commodore to have equal shares of one sixth of the whole.	

When under the orders of commodore, after deducting his sixteenth, to share equally one six of the remainder.

Lieutenants, commanding vessels of war, where a commodore, captain or commander is not present, to have equal shares of one sixth of the whole, but if either of the above rank be present, to have only five shares.

Midshipmen, warrant officers, native commanders, commanding vessels of war when not in company with a commodore, captain, commander, or lieutenant, to share one sixth of the whole, but if in company with either such senior officers, to have forty shares each.

By order of the Supt of the I. N.
H. H. WHITELOCK.
Assist. supt. I. N.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10th September, 1835.

Mr. W. Hart, to be assistant to the principal collector of Surat.

Mr. J. Buchanan, to be assistant to the collector of Candeish.

Bombay Castle, 14th Sept., 1835.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for twelve days from the 17th instant, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11*th Sept.* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend D. Young, A. M. an extension of the leave granted him on the 16th July, to proceed to the Deccan, on sick certificate, to the 6th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27*th September* 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to intimate for general information, that an acting appointment, is not to be considered as conferring any claim on the person holding it to succeed to the situation permanently, in case of a vacancy,

Bombay Castle, 11*th Sept.*, 1835.

Mr. G. Grant, deputy civil auditor and mint master, returned to his duties on the 5th instant, from the leave granted him on the 5th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 16*th September*, 1835.

Mr. Jeaffreson, civil occulist under this presidency, has received permission to proceed to England, having produced a medical certificate of the necessity of the measure to the restoration of his health.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14*th September* 1835.

Mr. A. Mallet, 2nd assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, on sick certificate, with leave from the 2nd instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12*th Sept* , 1835.

The judge of Ahmednuggur, has been requested to deliver over charge of the adalut at that station, to his assistant Mr. Musprat, until the officer to be appointed to discharge the duties of judge and session judge shall arrive.

The right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the sudder adawlut issued a commission to Rao Saheb Ragoba Sadashew, appointed principal native commissioner at Hoobly, in the zillah of Dharwar, on the 3rd instant.

Bombay Castle, 16*th September*, 1835.

In conformity to act No. XIV. of 1835, passed by the legislative council of India on the 3rd ultimo, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint captain Patrick Alexander Reynolds, 38th regiment Madras native infantry and lieutenant Frederick Charles Elwal, 49th regiment Bengal native infantry, magistrates in the zillas of Ahmednuggur, Poona, Conkan and Dharwar.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—If you conceive the accompanying worthy of insertion you are welcome to it

"MARCH OF STEAM IN THE UNITED STATES."

"Holt (the proprietor of a Hotel in new York) has a Steam engine which performs *to my knowledge* the following duties; cooks, cleans boots, cleans knives and forks, pumps the supply of water thro' the house, carries luggage and travellers from one floor to another, washes the dishes, shaves and cuts hair, makes up the beds and sweeps the rooms.—(Treadway's Statistics of the United States.)

Wonderful as all this may seem we can of our knowledge aver, that it does not do half justice to Boniface Holt and his engine. When *we* were there, it not only cleaned the boots, but pulled them off and on; not only washed and cleaned the plates, dishes, knives and forks, but at dinner time handed and took them away: not only cut hair, but frizzled it after the newest fashion, not only shaved chins, to admiration but heads too (*Treadway's* amongst the number), and to crown all went messages, kept the books, made out the bills and answered the bells! ! !

(" Mech. Mag: Vol. 21. page 416)

Well done Johathan. ! ! !

Your's truly.
A LOVER OF FACT.

Back Settlements, Sept. 5th, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can any of your Military readers inform me, whether an employé in this country has power or authority to act contrary to G. O. dated Horse Guards, August 21, 1833?

The approval of the King affixed to that order, and the explicit commands therein laid down, would lead the public to believe that, no individual (whatever his rank) would presume to alter or modify a plan which has received the sanction of His Sovereign. However "mirabile dictu" I have heard that in a certain quarter "What is *'deemed an improvement "on the system is practised notwithstanding the weight "of responsibility."*

Some people imagine this system to be a good one, and gloss over the *disobedience* by saying. "It is all for the benefit of the service." In my opinion such alterations must in the end prove prejudicial, as an officer can never appeal to His *Book* of Instructions, and what he learns at one station, he must *learn* to forget at another, where a different *system* may be pursued.

The press is now, I believe free, and the actions of officials in India must bear the light, at all events their deeds are liable to be canvassed. I only hope that my query may meet the eye of Supreme authority and thereby a stop be put to a practise exceedingly harrassing to officers who, have been educated on the *regular* system.

Your most obedt. servant,
EXPOSER.

Sept. 15th, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I have lately observed some Correspondence in your paper, respecting the state of the Roads about this Presidency, which every honest man must acknowledge is any thing but creditable to those who have the Superintendence of them. Altho' to do the Contractor justice, we must admit that he goes to great expense, seemingly much greater than his predecessors were in the habit of incurring, but he evidently wants skill, or some skillful person to direct him.

My present object is to bring to your notice a piece of extraordinary negligence on the part of the Police—You must be aware that about Six weeks ago wells were opened by order of Government on different parts of the Esplanade. One of them close to the main road, about half way between the Church Gate and the Girgaum Road—This well in the first instance had rails put up *carelessly* around it—but for the last 6 or 8 days, the rails have been nearly all down, one side of the well has been left *entirely* open, without any thing whatever to guard against accidents; and if nothing serious has already happened, it is to be attributed more to good luck, than to good management.

Hoping that this may meet the eye and attract the attention of our active Magistrates.

I remain,
A SUBSCRIBER.

17*th September*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—If deserving a place in your paper, I shall be happy if you will insert the accompanying extract* on the subject of the extension of emigration from the Malabar coast of *free born* people. Can any thing prove more strongly the impoverished state that beautiful country, has been reduced to, since that most unnatural seperation, its transfer to Madras, when there never has and never can be that identity and union of interest between the Governors and governed, so necessary to the public prosperity—such a thing as *emigration* was unknown under the Bombay Government.

I am your's truly,
FRIEND OF SLAVE EMANCIPATION.

Bombay, 17*th Sept.* 1835.

* Note to page 79, of an Essay on the comparative cost, and productiveness of free and slave labour by Josiah Conder, published by C. Woodfall, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London, in 1833.

"The following additional proof of this fact is furnished by Mr. Miller in his work above referred to (namely considerations on the exact position of the slave question, by Mr. Miller, Colonial Aid-de-Camp to Sir Lowry Cole.)

"In the Island of Bourbon the Proprietors of "Sugar-estates finding the want of labour since the "abolition of the slave trade, have had recourse to a "scheme for procuring free labour, and, that too, "at considerable expence. An agent is employed on "the Coast of Malabar, to advertise for persons, na-"tives of that country, who may be willing to go over "to Bourbon under legal contract for seven years, "with the Monthly Wages, (in most cases) of four "piastres (about seventeen shillings) &c. and be-"sides this the person, for whom they are thus "hired, pays their passage over, and binds himself "to send them back to their own country, should "they wish it, at the expiration of the term pre-"scribed by the contract. And yet with all this "expence, these persons are greedily sought for; "and when I was there a few months ago, there "were about 7,000—of them in the Island."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Ahmedabad, on the 1st Instant, from fever caught at Hursole, James the youngest son of Lieut. and Mrs. Knipe, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assistant Surgeon J. Hulton, Indian Navy, from Red Sea.

Captain Roberts, from Cutch.

Lieutenant W. J. Morris, Adjt. B. C., from Guzerat.

DEPARTURES.

Captain Duff, 16th Regt, to Tannah.

Captain J. S. Young, Nizam's Cavalry, to Auringabad.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,—None.

DEPARTURES,—None.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Clive.....	25th Sept...	Red Sea...	
Hector.....	24th Do.....	Calcutta...	No where.
Memnon.....	21st Do.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
Patriot King..	Do. do....	China.....	Ditto.
Welcome.....	19th Do....	Greenock...	Direct.
Wm. Ritchie.	1st Oct....	London.....	No where.
Blake.....	5th to 10th Do.	Liverpool...	Direct.
H. H. the Imaum's 74 guns ship Liverpool..	1st Do....	Portsmouth.	Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, and Blake.

Do. Bengal,—Earl of Clare, Futtay Eslam, Memnon, Hector, Francis Warden, and LaMexicain.

Do. China,—Patriot King.

Do. New York,—American Brig Elizabeth.

Do. Greenock,—Brig Welcome.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.

Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. Brig Thetis.

Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.

Do. Do. Ship Benares.

Do. Do. Sloop of War Clive.

FREE TRADERS.—Elora, William Rodgers, Hector, William Ritchie, Patriot King, Blake, Memnon, Royal George, and Brig Welcome.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassa, rathshaw, Futtil Kurim, Futtay Rahimon, Harriet, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramgore, and Meccai.

American,—Elizabeth.

French.—Mexicain.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtil Kurrim, and Line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130¼	130
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	108½	108½
320, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108¾	108¼
1041 *a* 1049, 3rd class.....		
Second five per cent Loan	109⅛ *at*	109½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¼	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108¾	108½
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	105¾	104½
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2 |	2 | 1d
Canton Bills.....		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221
Sovereign's each.....	10⅜	10¼

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Sept. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 19th Saturday.....	8 6	8 40
" 20th Sunday.....	9 14	9 42
" 21st Monday.....	10 11	10 34
" 22d Tuesday.....	10 75	11 17

To Correspondents.

"VIATOR"—must be aware that our rejection of. J. O. B's communication, renders his inadmissible

"ESPLANADE EXCLUSIVES"—under consideration.

"COLABA FERRY"—*too wide* for our columns.

"CHILDE" AND "CANDOUR"—on the Courier, will perhaps be satisfied with our reply.

"AN OBSERVATOR,"—will be returned if called for: we would not discourage this young student, but would recommend to him a little more of the diffidence and modesty that generally mark the pages of the Durpun.

"COMPASSION"—the personal interest of a friend too obvious, though well meant.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

No arrivals or Departures since our last.

AMONG our Extracts from the *Official Gazette* is a *Notice*, announcing the intention of Government to despatch the HUGH LINDSAY for Suez on the 10th November next! In the same No. of the Government organ, is an advertisement inviting tenders for tonnage, for conveying coal for the voyage! Is there not a strange anachronism in one of these advertisements? or rather does there not appear to have been an amusing degree of obliviousness in certain quarters? However we will not quarrel with the good we have, merely because it comes not precisely in the shape we love, and shall therefore content ourselves with the circumstance, that the announcement is made at a time, that will give all our brother exiles ample space for taking full advantage of the opportunity. It is said that the Chief Secretary and his Lady, have secured berths for the trip.

WE would point attention to the letter of EXPOSER, which may be found under our Correspondence head, on the ground that it alludes to a deviation from the established rules of the Service, which is described as "exceedingly harassing" to Officers of the army generally.

WE congratulate our Correspondent P. B. P., and the public generally, on the prompt attention paid to his letter on the state of the Esplanade, which appeared in our last. On Wednesday were seen a large number of biggarries employed in carrying and depositing a thick layer of sand, over the inequalities of the part of the esplanade, indicated in his communication. How far this was a mere coincidence, or an effect of his representation, we shall not inquire; but we must gravely question the propriety of making that part of the vicinity, the depository for the rubbish of the stables, &c. of the Fort. It had literally poisoned the sea breeze that blows over the north-western side of the town, as must have been experienced by any person passing out at the Church gate, a week ago. To be generally intelligible, we should observe that the Chief Engineer with the view of extending the tent ground, has erected a low wall, at or about high water mark, within which the surface is very uneven, to remedy which, the Scavenger's Carts (we conclude) have been directed thither to deposit the sweepings of the town, instead of piling it up on the southern point, near the Cooperage Ground. Dispersed in this manner it unquestionably becomes more extensively offensive, independent of any tendency it may have to generate disease; and while we fully concur in the public advantage gained by this extension, we must deprecate the pursuance of the practice of which many have complained.

ON Tuesday night, we had just written our Friend of the *Courier* a Goth, when, interrupted by a visit from a friend, we became conscious of a degree of warmth, which neither the occasion, nor the object, perhaps fully warranted. We however instantly cooled down to "temperate;" at which we hope to continue, until we shall have completed our task of "shewing up" our contemporary.

Perhaps it will be satisfactory to all parties to understand the matter at issue between us, and to comprehend the grounds on which we have thought ourselves called upon to resent, thus firmly, the wantonness of his attack. We shall therefore briefly state them.

It needs hardly be mentioned that we advocated the interests of the THEATRE; or rather its preservation; a public question: we made no allusion to the *Courier*; indeed *he* has not pretended to give any reason for this assault; which is not made in the usual spirit of free discussion, but with the bitterness of personal animosity: for this animosity there is not a shadow of cause given in this instance, and its origin must be sought elsewhere. Our readers will probably recollect an exposé, which we made, of certain littlenesses on the part of this gentleman, on the occasion of some late Newspapers, received overland, and kindly placed at his and our disposal, by an officer near the person of the Governor. We then spared him the publication of a circumstance which we shall now mention, viz. that by the most explicit, and repeated statement of his *own* Sepoy, contrasted with the time marked on his note, forwarding those papers to us, it appeared he had antidated his chit an hour and a half. Of this, as being important, a memo: was made at the instant. Here then we have his motive: that exposure, which he could not impugn, has been rankling in his breast for some three weeks or more, till the abscess has at length burst, and cast its purulence abroad. Having thus stated the animus, we refer to his paper of Tuesday last for the overt acts which we are preparing to repel: to ascertain the full merit of these acts, be it remembered that he *knew* his hypotheses to be *false*; and, that we were engaged in the business of tuition; though temporarily conducting this paper: that therefore his conduct as far as relates to the person whom he variously terms, "a writer in the *Gazette*," and, "his contemporary," is a piece of systematic ribaldry and insult, which shall not go unchastised, if our pen hath any power.

For this sad exhibition of his *nakedness*; this wayward abandonment of his leading strings; *we* cannot, of course, account; but we calculate, that his keepers will have taken him severely to task for the *extreme rashness* of such a step; that they will have rated the youth soundly for the imprudence which led him to trust his *immature* judgment, on subjects he could not be expected, poor young man, to understand. —could we, with any degree of decency, adopt *his* ribaldry, we might well retort: for it is no secret that he has more than one mentor to guide his feeble and erring steps, and hence we may fairly conclude he has been weaned but very recently.

We closed our former remarks on this subject, by endeavouring to expose the vandalism of one of his principles, namely, that on which he would leave posterity to provide for its own wants. This we hold to be at variance with every generous principle of our nature; contrary to the uniform example of antiquity; and subversive of every effort and hope of the advancement of the human race, in civilisation and intelligence. In fact, we apprehend, that had the wisdom of the *Courier* anticipated its Avatar, some few hundred years, we should now have been, not only strangers to the morning twilight of science, but prostrate beneath the gross, palpable darkness of the middle ages: or had he visited the earth, at any period proximate to the invention of letters, might he not have imposed an eternal debt of gratitude on mankind, throughout all generations, by stemming, at its spring, the destructive torrent of knowledge, which that discovery opened on the world: by opposing their adoption, by persuading the Phœnicians and the Greeks, that Cadmus was an Oaf, that *they* had no *need* of his schools, but should raze them to the ground; and leave those who might "want" them "to supply them:" or lastly, could we but imagine him a Titan, descending on the earth, while it continued the abode only of *irrational* animals; would he, like Prometheus, have brought with him the celestial fire, and formed the human soul divine, capable of noblest contemptations? Would he not rather have contented himself with giving them the instinct necessary to "*supply their own wants.*"

The sneer with which he opens this exquisite piece of badinage, and which appears at intervals throughout, is, so evidently forced to answer a purpose, so utterly petty, as really to deserve nothing but the silence of ineffable contempt; were the ignorance, affectation and obtuseness, which it evinces, exhibited by a person as *insignificant* in *position*, as he here proves himself to be, with regard to every other qualification on which he might claim attention. But were there an individual of his species even more *distinguished* than himself by their *peculiar* characteristics, placed in his position, we should have considered ourself called upon to resent such an uncalled for, occasionless attack, as this to which we are replying.

We think we have sufficiently exposed the hollowness and fallacy both, of his principles, and his reasoning, if such things may be dignified with those terms; and shall therefore now proceed to the analysis of his writ. From his station in society; from the high character of some gentlemen who have been usually seen in public with him; from his position as Editor of the Courier; it would naturally have been expected, that, his humour would at least have been gentlemanly, his wit free from vulgarity, and his metaphors

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not low, gross, or degrading. Pray reader mark its coruscations in the last two sentences of the 2nd para.; where his thin pale lip is seen to curl at the words—"Bombay—metropolis of a Kingdom, birthplace of an Indian Shakespeare." Where is there ground for a sneer in this? Where the cause? Where but in the ignorance and mental inanity of this infant in intellect; with whom to descend to argument, seems to degrade the intelligence of manhood. Whence then we repeat arises the scorn this man of little mind exhibits?

Were we, guided by the qualities he here betrays, to hazard an opinion, we should say, either from "malice aforethought," which has perverted his better judgment: or, it must have sprung, from grossest ignorance of all history, political and literary; from absence of every classic feeling, sentiment, or association; from purest, unsophisticated Yankeeism, that knows not of their existence, and therefore regards not the venerable relics of antiquity, which teach, how nations sprung from the "smallest beginnings," to the summit of splendour and power; how Poets, Orators, Historians, and Philosophers sought the applause of their countrymen, by reciting their productions in their Theatres; and thus received honor from their contemporaries, while they conferred a lustre on their country, and secured to themselves a glorious immortality.

But let us again look on the page under review. In the last paragraph but one, behold! what a Galaxy! every thought a gem: every sentence a cluster of rhetorical beauties.

Whence could he have obtained such refinements in language, had he not drawn on the taproom or the gin palace? Will he not kindly tell the world, where he culls his sweets and flowers? and will not they, in reply, inform him where he may appropriately diffuse them: that such ribaldry will not pass current among men of taste, information, or common sense.

We must hasten to conclude this lengthened disquisition, and therefore come to his last paragraph. After a common sense view of the right of property in the Theatre, which, placed where it is amid absurdity and ribaldry, we cannot help regarding as "a scrap of benevolence" from one of his compassionate *friends*, he concludes in a manner peculiarly worthy of himself "His Lordship (LORD CLARE) was determined, like a Bull in China a Shop &c." Is not this a consummation strictly in keeping with the whole piece? Has not this modest *well spoken* young man acquitted himself admirably? He that at the very name of the *Gazette*, turned pale as death, in our own presence, his lips livid and quivering, his voice faltering, to such a degree as to communicate some small portion of his emotion to ourself, dares to apply such a simile to a nobleman, who, whatever his faults were, was too much distinguished by refinement of manners, and love of justice, to be affected by any part of *such* a representation. Need we observe further on the grossness of such conduct?

We have now done with this spoiled child, unless, he should again impose on us a similar unpleasant duty; but we trust that this discussion will not be perfectly useless, that it will have awakened the attention of Government, and the public at large, to the respective duties they owe to justice, and to posterity.

Calcutta.

The Meeting for the purpose of getting up a Public Library yesterday was at first very fully attended and we expected to see it go off with perfect unanimity: but some differences of opinion arose which prolonged the proceedings so much that they occupied nearly four hours until the audience, becoming

Small by degrees and beautifully less

was eventually reduced to some twenty persons of which the greater number were natives.

Sir John Peter Grant was unanimously called to the Chair and by his admirable tact in conducting a public Meeting, in which he is not excelled even if he is equalled by any man in India, preserved order, where but for his address and that suavity of manner which so wins upon and commands the respect of an audience, inextricable confusion must have arisen. As to the main object, there was no difference of opinion that it was most desireable to establish a Public Library here; but it was doubted by some whether the object would be attained by an Institution which should belong to a certain body of proprietors subscribing 300 rupees as the price of their transferable shares. On the question of the transfer of shares, the resolutions eventually carried, and which we shall publish to-morrow together with a report of the proceedigs which the Editor of the *Englishman* has politely promised to send us, will shew how these points were disposed of. In so far as we are concerned so the great object be secured to us, we are very indifferent about the forms by which that object is attained. The opinion that the Library must be circulating in order to insure general support seemed to be unanimous.

As we have before remarked, the success of the undertaking will depend very much on the Committee and he names of the gentlemen selected justify full confidence in them. The number of the provisional Committee, 16, is large but as that is to be divided into various Sub-Committees, there is no reason to regret that circumstance. A discussion which arose on the proposition of Mr. Sinaes to add two East Indian gentlemen to the Committee there being already one, and one native, seemed to us very superfluous, Mr. Woolaston, one of the gentlemen proposed and eventually elected, is on the ground of literary qualification well selected. On that ground we among others voted for his being added to the Committee; but it was surely ill judged to call for his appointment as a Committee man on the ground that the East Indians were not sufficiently represented by one member. In the first place the principle of selecting men to compose a Committee for a library, merely as representatives of *classes* without reference to qualification, we hold to be absurd. Secondly, upon that principle the claim which Mr. Sinaes urged, was untenable, since if one native was adequate to represent the natives surely one East Indian was sufficient to represent that body; but the chief objection to the proposition is that, in our judgment, it is highly impolitic in the East Indians thus to separate and draw themselves out from the European community, by coming forwards in the person of one of their own body to complain that they are not treated with sufficient deference? There is something in such a course of proceeding which appears to us at once undignified and calculated to keep alive distinctions which we believe the European community are most willing to consign for ever to the tomb of the Capulets. The East Indians have had enough indeed, of bitter cause of complaint, but their political rights are now recognized by the legislature, and the social prejudices of which they had reason to complain are rapidly vanishing, if they are not extinguished. Why keep them alive by the jealousies to which we refer?

The Chairman in opening the business of the Meeting, which he did with characteristic judgement and good taste, adverted to the fact that some gentlemen had staid away, for fear they should be thought by their presence to countenance the proposition for a building to commemorate the liberty of the press voted at a former Meeting, from which that of yesterday had been repeatedly declared to be entirely distinct. There is no accounting for the idiosyncrasy of some minds, but we confess we have little respect for this extraordinary sensitiveness of some gentlemen about being suspected of giving assent to any political opinion even when they could only be so by a strained and constructive interpretation! It is not by squeamishness of the kind that great public objects are promoted: nor does it derive any countenance from precedents in our own country. We ask whether Ministers of the Crown and Judges of the land are there ashamed or afraid to take part in proceedings not merely of public meetings which may by some forced interpretation be held to be *remotely* connected with political objects but whether they do not frequently come forward a Meetings avowedly political? We need not pause for a reply, for every man we address must be aware that the practice we speak of—and which some of our over sensitive, even nice functionaries of the City of Palaces eschew as *infra dig* and incompatible with their official stations forsooth—is common at home. Where no Ministers present, we ask, at the various celebrations of the Reform Bill, or were no Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries or Judges of the land? Again we appeal to very recent history in support of the affirmative answer. Why then in India is there to be all this overscrupulousness? It is held, and the doctrine is quite new even here, that in no shape or manner can certain functionaries participate in the celebration of political measures, that not a Member of Council much less Sir Charles Metcalfe, not a Secretary to Government, not a Judge or a Judge's Clerk we suppose, must participate in the dinner to celebrate the passing of the press law!! Was that the doctrine acted on when Earl Grey was dinnered in various parts of the Kingdom as the great author and introducer of the Reform Bill? but here it seems, our public functionaries have their own peculiar notion of the moral fitness of things, and that which in Earl Grey or Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham or Sir Thomas Denman would be perfectly proper would in them be so much the reverse that they rather risk the wreck of a useful public object quite unconnected with politics, than incur the risk of being suspected of countenancing their fellow citizens and fellow subjects in the expression of their regard for the liberty of the press!! Really this is a refinement for which we not only have no respect whatever but which we hold to be equally absurd and untenable in itself as it is decidedly mischievous in its tendency in a community where we want no such checks as these examples impose on the development of public feeling, and the exertion of public energy.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 1.

We observe by a notification in our paper of to-day that a seamen's floating hospital has been established on the Howrah side of the river. A list of Commanders of vessels who approve of the Institution, is appended to the notification. Having strongly recommended the Howrah Sanatarium which is on shore and in which so many patients have been successfully treated, we cannot be expected to give a very decisive opinion in favour of the floating hospital: but we deem it fair to call attention to the testimonials in its behalf, subjoined to the notification, and having thus set it fairly afloat on the stream of public opinion, we leave it to find its own way.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 31.

The *Bombay Courier*, of yesterday informs us, that Socotra is to be abandoned, and the Editor *more so* rejoices over the event as destroying the prospect of "a comprehensive scheme" and insuring to Bombay that exclusion of all this part of India from the benefit of Steam communication, of which our contemporary has all along been the zealous advocate, while he was with most admired consistency, reproaching us on this side, with the very selfishness he was displaying. We would, however, strongly recommend our Bombay contemporary to be less hasty in drawing his conclusions—to bear in mind that homely but very useful adage "don't halloa before you are out of the wood." Socotra may be given up, but still it does not allow that Calcutta and the whole eastern side of India, must be deprived of the advantage of a Steam communication and Bombay enjoy a monopoly. good place for a depôt has been discovered on the Maldives, and we may have Steamers that will make the run from thence to Maculla or Mocha or even to Juddah if that be necessary: and *that* moreover in the south-west monsoon, when the Bombay Steamers according to the rule laid down for them, will be lying snug in harbour.

If instead of his exultation over the abandonment of Socotra, and his splenetic remarks as to the balance of the Calcutta Steam Fund, the *Bombay Courier* had favoured us with some information as to the period when it may be deemed safe for the *Hugh Lindsay* to proceed to Suez, he would have occupied his editorial column with matter much more useful and more generally interesting; but as we seem not very likely to receive any intelligence of the kind from that quarter, we hope the Government or the Post Office here will endeavour to elicit it from official authority. We believe that even the *Patamars* venture to sea in September, and it may be presumed therefore that the *Hugh Lindsay* may in that month make an attempt to reach Suez. If she should, there is scarcely more than time now for letters from hence to reach her; but perhaps she is not to go at all. It is almost time we had some information on the subject.—*Ibid.*

The Meeting of those who are friendly to the proposals circulated by the Editor of the *Englishman* for providing Calcutta with a public Library, takes place THIS MORNING AT THE TOWN HALL AT TEN O'CLOCK. All those who have subscribed to those proposals have been invited to attend by a printed circular; but we hope that many more will come to the Meeting, who have not had an opportunity of entering their names on the books which have been sent round.

A correspondent who writes like a practical man and signs himself A BOOKWORM, has addressed us a letter on the subject of the Library which will be found in our correspondence department.

The suggestion as to a qualified Librarian came from us: but we had no idea of promoting a job, and our correspondent has partly mistaken us on this point. We did not mean that the Committee were as one of their first acts to appoint such a functionary and put him on pay. We quite concur in the opinion that before any thing is done by the Committee, even a book bought, they should ascertain how far the funds are likely to enable them to collect a Library or not; but we did and do think, that if a sufficient sum cannot eventually be raised to enable the Committee to employ a qualified responsible Librarian, there will be small hope of the stability of the Institution. Of course there ought to be mature deliberation before there is any expenditure of the funds subscribed.

With regard to circulation, we are still of opinion that it is a condition essential to the success of the proposition. Hundreds of people here will not subscribe at all without that facility of reading. Of course we would limit, not merely the number of books to go out, but the *classes* of books to be circulated. Those which would be demanded in circulation would be we apprehend, chiefly novels and periodicals, and *new* publications, generally; now these would not interfere we should think, with the student's object of multiplying references. Books of reference, standard and valuable works, would not of course go in circulation, and of all works circulated there should be duplicate or triplicate copies. These points would all of course be left to a Committee. Every thing depends on the judicious selection of that body, and if such a Committee should decide against circulation altogether we, for our parts should readily submit to their better judgment. Our object in proposing circulation, is, that in a society so small for every purpose of utility, all classes of readers might be embraced. With regard to keeping the library open till a late hour at night, we do not whether that could be considered an advantage. Few we fear in this indolent community would get into their carriages after dinner and go to a library.

We can assure a Bookworm that we are as much a gainst in iscrimina e purchasers of books as he can be; and that is one of the reasons why we are particularly anxious as to the construction of the Committee and hope to see men upon it, qualified to select the most useful works in every department of literature—men of course possessed of a knowledge of books.

We must plead guilty to something more than indifference about oriental literature in the proposed library—for that might still we think, without any loss to the public or reflection on the community, be left to the Library of the Asiatic Society.

On other points after all, there is not much difference of opinion between our correspondent and us; and on one—the grand point—that a public Library is desirable—that the want of one is a reproach to the City of Palaces—we trust he is agreed with us.

We deem it right to add, lest too much weight should be attached in any quarter to suggestions of ours, that any we have offered are merely those of a friend to the object—not of a proposer of it. We are bound in justice to state that a proposition of which we so highly approve, originates with Mr. Stocqueler, and that he has laboured with great zeal and activity to insure its success.—*Ibid.*

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It was not our intention to have published a list of those who have already declared themselves favorable to the principles on which it is proposed to establish a Public Library in Calcutta, as we were apprehensive that many might not like such a proceeding. It has however been suggested, that the circulation of the books inviting subscribers has already given such extensive publicity to the names of the parties that it would be a piece of superfluous and false delicacy to refrain from a measure which promises to render the enterprise more attractive. Hence the appearance of the list in to-day's paper. We refer to it with pride as containing the names of all in Calcutta most distinguished by their rank, their talents, their literary attainments and personal worth. We hope they will all attend at the Town Hall on Monday and set the seal by their presence to an undertaking so auspiciously commenced. The task of the Press in cheering and encouraging persons to support the projected Library may now be said to be nearly at an end, and we, therefore, avail ourselves of the present occasion to offer our most sincere and cordial thanks to our contemporaries for the powerful assistance they have afforded. It is no small honor to the Calcutta Press that where an object of public utility is to be attained, its conductors can cast aside all hostile feelings, public and personal, and heartily unite their talents and personal influence in accomplishing the *desideratum*. We received a lecture upon this head very recently from a correspondent signing himself A Friend to the Press, but it has been reserved for our brethren, and especially the *Hurkaru*, to be the first to apply the admirable principles then inculcated.

Before we quit the subject of the Library and trust it to the hands of its abler friends, who are to meet on Monday, we would solicit attention to two points intimately connected with its success. The opportunities which we possess of ascertaining the opinions current amongst many intending subscribers, have enabled us to gather that there exists in one quarter a determination, if possible, to unite the Free Press building project, with the library *ab initio* and in another quarter an intention to prevent the Library becoming one of circulation as well as of resort. Now to both of these intentions we are most inveterately and thoroughly opposed, not that there is not much of reason in their favor, but because they strike at once at the broad principles to which we are pledged, heart and soul, and on which alone a Public Library, worthy of the name, can possibly exist. With the advocates of the *junction* notion it is a question of rupees, but we believe they likewise hold to the opinion that the union of the two objects will most effectually promote the public views. In both the instances we are sure they miscalculate. There are too many of the wealthiest of the community, who either do not approve of the liberation of the Indian Press, or from their station are precluded from joining in any measure which involve the expression of a sentiment upon the question one way or the other. To shut them out from a participation in the establishment of a Public Library will not only tend to deprive us of their desired contribution, but absolutely to destroy one of the main features of the intended institution. That can never be deemed a Public Library which, in its constitution or foundation, involves a single principle to which all the community cannot openly assent.

With regard to the *circulation* question, we think that it is indispensable to the success of the Library that parties should be allowed under certain restrictions to take books to their homes. Few, very few persons, can spare time from their business to resort to a library in the day time—fewer still, if possible would forsake their homes, families, or evening engagements, for the purposes of study or literary recreation. There must of course be certain standard and valuable works which it would be hazardous to lend out, and which in all well regulated libraries, are religiously kept within its walls; but the great majority of the works should undoubtedly be circulated without the smallest reserve. In fact, without such indulgence, no library could maintain itself, for their will be twenty persons inclined to read at home, for one who betakes himself to the public reading room.

The suggestions of the *Hurkaru* for arranging the proceedings of the meeting before hand, and guarding against the confusion and misunderstanding which sometimes occurs at our Calcutta assemblages have been adopted, and we have no doubt the effect will be highly beneficial. When the committee has been formed, we shall lay before them a draft of a code of Regulations, which we are drawing up from the Cape and other Library Rules, incorporating with them some excellent clauses originally designed by Mr. Longueville Clark for the library he endeavoured to establish in less liberal times. If in the interim, any of our correspondents can favor us with any suggestions, we shall be very happy to consider them.—*Englishman, August* 29.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

DEAR SIR,

Flogging in the Army is abolished!!!

An Unbeliever in Infallibility, I am not one of those very ready to give an approval in advance and decide upon the Wisdom of an Act, by the high opinion the man it springs from may be held in—I can admit the name of a good man as a pledge for good Intentions but nothing more—The best of us are liable to error ——and now that this ill advised and ill considered act begins to work; who in the name of goodness can speak in its favour—already has its trial and the result may be read in the last Court Martial in the 25th Regt. A man was brought forward for highly mutinous conduct in having made use of insubordinate, disrespectful and grossly abusive expressions in allusions to his Commanding Officer" and "For disobeying the Lawful Command of his Superior Officer; then and there in the execution of his office—In stepping in front of his Company and repeating the expressions, saying at the same time "I am not afraid to repeat them.—now what can you do with me? You can only get me discharged——Rewarded instead of punished for so serious an offence, he obtained at the hands of his Judges the all he wanted—his discharge—an example to his comrades how to obtain it, whenever an application may be refused—I must not be considered as arraigning the sentence of the Court, but his discharge should have been written on his back, which was not in their power to have done. I am no advocate for the indiscriminate use of the lash. I have seen it applied where I would have pardon'd, and decreed, where I would have found some equivalent, without the odium attached to it—Flogging has spoilt (ay killed) many a good soldier, who after receiving every stroke without a frown, has sunk beneath the disgrace accompanying it—'Tis the hardened reprobate, counting but the number of lashes to be inflicted, caring but for the bodily suffering he is to undergo, and remembering it but as long as the pain lasts, to whom such punishment is due;—he, at least if not to be reclaimed can not easily be made worse—Flogging—carried to too great an extent—should have been checked—not abolished ——Long has it been a matter of the gravest consideration in England but taking advantage of their indecision India has set them the example with a vengeance ——discharge is now the order of the day, and Native Princes may have as many ready made Soldiers as they like; indeed if much in want they may even (on doing the handsome) raise a Regiment or two out of our very Ranks, discharge being at all times obtainable, unaccompanied even by a punishment, which might deter men from committing those crimes by which it must be purchased—If, Mr. Editor, you favor this with a place in your Columns, I may trouble you in continuation, when more at leisure.

Your's &c. &c.

"AN OLD CORRESPONDENT."

Madras Courier, September 1.

While Madras is becoming unequal to the support of the several periodicals which have lately issued from its Press, as the announced approaching dissolution of the *Literary Gazette* witnesseth, Calcutta continueth to hold out inducements to the aspirants after Literary fame to add to the number of her periodicals.—It was but the other day we were called upon to notice the publication of a *second* Sporting Magazine, and Bengal papers of the 18th instant contains the Prospectus of a New publication, to be entitled "*The Spirit of the English Magazines*"—it is to be a weekly publication and to contain 16 pages.—The projector of this new periodical is a Native of Calcutta; one we are led to conclude not only wealthy but well informed and complete master of his time; for he tells the public that "no pecuniary motives influence him in the undertaking," and we infer from the prospectus that the Editorial department he will conduct himself—This can be no objection to the work if the individual should be competent to the undertaking, while the price—*One Rupee per Mensem* will be a recommendation much in its favour—We wish all success to "*The Spirit of the English Journals.*"—*Ibid.*

Specimens of the Ore from the Copper Mines at Nellore we find have been sent to Calcutta for Assay, we regret to say the result is not so favourable as we would have supposed—With reference to the specimens above alluded to, it is said "it would be bold to reckon upon their yielding 5 per cent, of pure Copper."—This is but a small proportion certainly, and one we fear that will be any thing but encouraging to the Company.—*Ibid.*

We have received ample details relative to the late melancholy affair at Bangalore, but, in the present situation in which the parties implicated are placed, we refrain from giving insertion to them. There is however one point to which our attention has been drawn and which we feel called upon to notice—that the statement of the affair in the Herald of the 19th ultimo, was calculated to convey the impression that the unfortunate deceased was the aggressor, in the violent and contumelious expressions he was reported to have used. Such an account it is justly observed could not while so directed fail to give additional pain to the already wounded feelings of his family and friends, where as we are now confidently secured that, though such terms may adequately describe the expressions used by Mr. DAVIS, they were only drawn from him under the natural excitement at feeling his adversary's hands laid on his collar. The proceedings of the Court of Enquiry that had assembled we heard had been sent back for revision; but a Court Martial has now we believe been ordered to try the surviving principal, Lieutenant JOY, and the two seconds, Lieutenants POWYS and MORLAND.

The last act of the Supreme Government that has reached us is for the uniformity of the circulating medium over India. We do not reprint it, as it varies so little from the original draft which we copied in our paper of the 15th July; but we may note the alterations made. In Article III silver is to be accounted no legal tender if it has lost 2 per cent in its weight—and in Article VI it is stipulated that in payment of interest on Company's Paper at other treasuries than that stipulated in the note or engagement it shall be competent for the Government to do so, optionally with itself, at the heretofore exchange. Though this measure cannot range in extended benefit to the people of this country beside the more distinguishing act of of Sir CHARLES METCALFE'S reign, it is one which, when brought into full play, will stand forth as of sound practical utility; though, with their pitted hold on ancient prejudices and customs, it will be a work of no inconsiderable time ere this will be realized amongst the

natives. Nothing is yet said regarding the Mint at this Presidency—the act it will be remembered gives the Supreme Government in its executive capacity full power to abolish Mints wherever now existing, and it has been generally understood that the first application of the power would be to Madras. The question of its advisability is one hardly of policy but rather of simple calculation, where the expenses of the establishment are placed in one scale, and, in the other, the probable cost in Freight and Insurance of bringing down coin from the Bengal Mint, the loss of Interest in the quantity that must necessarily be retained for use, and also some slight consideration of the convenience to Government in having a source at hand whence on emergency they could draw an immediate and fitting supply. These points will doubtless be duly weighed, but the essential are reducible to a question of figures which those conversant with the transactions of the Mint could readily solve. —*Madras Male Asylum Herald, September 2.*

The Calcutta Courier of the 19th August contains the NEW CURRENCY ACT, corresponding in every respect, as far as we can observe, with the Draft of the Law which we published on the 18th July. "*Mints within the Territories of the East India Company*" are still spoken of, so that we may conclude the abolition of the Madras Mint has not yet been finally determined upon. We shall reserve the Act for our weekly Supplement.—*Madras Gazette, Sept. 2.*

Without at present entering into the enquiry as to what policy has hitherto been pursued towards the people of India by those who have been entrusted with the administration of its affairs, we think there can be no doubt but that it now is the interest, as well as the duty of the Indian Government, "not merely to collect the revenue of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get in debt" as Sir Charles Metcalfe says "to supply the deficiency;" but "to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people."

By establishing the liberty of the press on the firm basis of a legal enactment one of the first steps has been undoubtedly gained for the accomplishment of these high purposes—The next, hardly and less essential, object in our opinion is to increase the facilities of communication between the different parts of this vast territory, by improving the roads which are already in existence, and by forming others where there is any prospect of their being beneficial.

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the advantages to be derived by improving the means of communication between one part of a country and another—for no fact appears to be more clearly established than that which attributes the prosperity of different nations in a great measure, if not entirely, to the commercial intercourse which they have enjoyed. To what are we to ascribe the gigantic strides which the United States have made amongst the nations of the earth, but to the natural and improved means of communication which they possess?—and what would England be without the roads, canals and railroads which virtually bring every part of the empire within a few hours (as they calculate distance in some countries) of each other. By the establishment of steam carriages on rail-ways they have reduced hours to minutes, so that a journey which 50 years ago probably occupied two days, is now accomplished before breakfast.

One important consideration in the improvement of the means of communication is that, generally speaking, all parties are benefitted by the alteration and not one, at the expense of another. Mr. Norton gave an excellent illustration of this fact at the College Hall in describing the advantages which had accrued from the formation of a road near Bombay by which the agricultural produce which was of little or no value before the road was made became very lucrative to the cultivators, and, at the same time, contributed very materially to the accommodation of the consumers.

That the improvement of the roads in India would have the effect of increasing the wealth and comfort of the people generally, and more especially of those who hold the greatest stake in the land, cannot, we think, be doubted—The supply of cotton for instance in this Presidency is thought by some to be almost unlimited provided the amount realized at the shipping port, be enough to cover the expense of cultivation and carriage—now supposing any means could be devised of lessening the expense of conveyance by good roads and other contrivance, a greater sum would be left for the cultivator—the shipper would be enabled to export a greater quantity and thereby realize a larger profit, and the consumer would be able to procure the commodity at a cheaper rate.

We know not whether the Madras Horticultural Society would consider the conveyance of agricultural produce to market a legitimate object of enquiry—but, in our humble opinion, the investigation of such a subject and the improvement of the staple commodities would be more likely to prove beneficial to the country than the rearing of a few vegetables and fruits which can at best be only looked upon here, as hot house plants are in England, barely worth the trouble which is bestowed upon them.—*Ibid.*

We have been politely favoured with a portion of a work, which is now being printed at the Church Mission Press, and which we understand is to be published in a few days, on the "*Present Condition of the Merchant Service, with suggestions for the enactment of a Maritime Code of Laws,*" *&c. &c.* by Captain Biden, late a Commander in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, and now of the *Victory* in these roads; and it is a source of considerable gratification that we are enabled to speak of it in terms of very high commendation. Captain Biden's pamphlet is dedicated to "the Merchants, Underwriters, Shipowners and Maritime Service of the British Empire;" by every one of whom it should be read—but not by them only—for every man who has the prosperity of his country, and the welfare of his fellow-creatures at heart—and more especially those who may be entrusted either with the formation or the administration of the laws connected with the Merchant Service, will derive considerable advantage from the perusal of these pages.

Of the importance of the subject which Captain Biden has chosen, the improvement of the Merchant Service, there cannot be two opinions—and we are much pleased to find that one so well acquainted with all the evils connected with it, and so capable of pointing out practical remedies, should have come forward, and should have advocated so powerfully as he has done, the cause of the whole Maritime Service of the British Empire. Of the manner in which Capt. Biden has executed his task, we are enabled to speak as highly as of the motives which prompted him to undertake it—and we trust he will have the gratification of seeing his efforts to remedy "the glaring evils which now exist" crowned with complete success.

In allusion to the present condition of the Merchant Service, Captain Biden expresses his astonishment and it doubtless has excited wonder in the mind of every man who has seriously considered the subject that in a nation depending so largely on its commercial intercourse as Great Britian, it should be left without any system of rule or principle in every critical situation which may befall it, without any defined or recognized bond, whereby the mutual relations of the governor, and the governed may be sustained without any tie to obedience on the one side in the nature of a, injunction, or penalty, and on sanction of power or authority on the other, that bears the stamp of legal enactment."—The following observations on the important situation which the commander of a vessel fills, and of the highly responsible duties which he has to perform, are very much to the purpose:

"He who is entrusted with the command of a ship has life, property, and the good of his country involved in his conduct; he has, besides, the comfort and happiness, and in a great measure, the health of all under his command dependent on his will, to each and all he may be a guardian friend or a cruel oppressor. It therefore behoves every captain to do his duty diligently, deliberately, and with resolution; he should exert the utmost powers of self-control, should banish every tendency to passion, however much provoked, and should never yield to prejudice against, or in favour of the accuser or accused. Nor should he be too rigid on trifling matters of complaint, if incautiously made known to him, where the error may be diversity of judgment, and where moderation is not injustice. Alleged offences of a graver character should pass the ordeal of a Court of Inquiry, convened by the commander's orders, and held under his direction, when time has sufficed for every angry feeling to subside. The court to consis of the Captain and his officers, the offender to have every benefi which the laws of his country allow, by summoning his witnesses by interrogating both them and those produced against him."

It will be observed by the following remarks how much importance Captain Biden attaches to the regular performance of divine worship at sea—and, we think, it must be allowed by every one who has witnessed the devout behaviour of hardy seamen on such occasions, that there is no place in the world more calculated to inspire religious awe than the quarter deck of a well regulated vessel.

"There is another duty, and one to which I attached the utmost importance; it is keeping holy the Sabbath-day. Sublime as is the performance of divine service every where, in no situation of life can this bounden duty excite more grand or awful veneration than on the quarter-deck of a well-regulated ship. When we regard the vastness of the scene around, the interesting attention of hardy seamen, the cessation of every other duty, and yet the steady progress of the ship as she bounds over the pathless sea, that grandest of all our great Creator's works,

"Which unchanged and changeless still,
"Moves obedient to his will,"

the voice of God seems to speak through the elements, no less than through his word, renewing vain man's knowledge of Christian duty, and inspiring him with religious hope! A due performance of this sacred service may be considered as the very bond of naval discipline; it inspires a degree of order and respect in the breast of every seaman towards his officers, and it offers that scope for reflection on the divine duties of humility, forbearance, and charity, which Christianity prescribes, and which so strictly accord with rules and regulations of an equitable system of discipline.

How negligently divine service is performed on board some ships, and how entirely it is neglected and omitted by a large portion of the Merchant Service is too well known, to the shame of those who in command are thus callous to their own reputation and to the religion they profess, thereby involving in misery and vice those who for successive voyages are guided by so pernicious an example. In every ship to which I have belonged, I have always witnessed a most zealous attention to a prompt assembling at divine worship on the part of the crew; Roman Catholics or Protestants, all seemed impressed with a solemn sense of this duty, and their behaviour and devotion has ever equalled, if not exceeded, that of any other congregation in which I have mingled.

There cannot be one rational excuse offered in extenuation of such culpable neglect; it should no longer be suffered with impunity. Every commander or master of a vessel should be bound under a penalty to perform divine service, or state in his log-book his reasons for every omission of the duty. He who can navigate the vessel he commands, can read the plain and impressive Liturgy of the Church of England to his crew; he can also select from the Homilies of the same Church such instructive discourses as will tend to the moral and spiritual improvement of his ship's company, and have a salutary effect on his own mind. All nations, every age, and every sect, ancient and modern, have never failed to implore the aid of an over-ruling Providence to be their shield in battle or to avert impending evil. The Bible abounds with numerous instances of pious zeal, and a firm reliance on the God of Hosts, by kings and chiefs who led their armies against heathens and idolators.

The habits and associations which seamen too often imbibe in their short-lived career of vice and folly on shore, are of such a nature as to banish for a time every idea of moral and religious restraint; they shun public worship, increase their toils and dangers, and too often have cause to review the past with horror and remorse. It is only on board a well-disciplined ship that this hardy but thoughtless class of men are reclaimed, and taught to value where the experience of the past, and turn it to the advantage of the future."

After enumerating several of the most glaring evils of the present condition of the Merchant Service, our author offers some suggestions for the formation of a Code of Laws for its better government. He begins by alluding to a subject which we have more than once advocated during the short period that we have been connected with the public press,—the examination of every officer of a merchant vessel by a competent tribunal, before he is appointed to each particular rank of mate or commander—and secondly, what would be dangerous, perhaps, without such examination, but highly salutary afterwards, that "every master of a vessel should be vested whilst at sea with the powers of a Magistrate, and enjoy the same indemnities." Let the requisite qualifications for the command of a merchant vessel be raised high enough to exclude all incompetent persons, and there would be no danger, in our opinion, in arming commanders with a greater authority than they now possess—at all events, the power they now have might be clearly, and legally defined, so that every commander might understand how far his authority extends—and every sailor be aware that his commander, whilst at sea, is vested with magisterial authority, and legally authorized, under certain restrictions, to inflict corporal and other punishments. There would be this advantage, also, in raising the dignity of the commanders of vessels—it would teach them sooner than any other means to respect themselves—and, as a natural consequence, to gain the respect of those under their authority. Any abuse of their increased powers should of course be visited with proportionate severity by the proper tribunal.

"Every officer in a merchant vessel to be obliged to serve a certain number of years, and undergo an examination proportioned to his rank, before he is appointed to each particular rank of mate or captain. Such examination to take place before a competent tribunal in each principal seaport, and to extend over all the requisites for an able navigator and commander.*

Every Master of a merchant vessel should be vested, when at sea, with the power of a Magistrate, and enjoy the same indemnities.

A log-book shall be kept on board every merchant vessel, bearing a faithful record of all occurrences and attested by the daily signature of the master and the chief and second mates, a correct copy of which shall be delivered to some responsible office, and there registered, on the return of the vessel from her voyage; which log shall contain a correct list of every person serving on board, as well as all and every transaction throughout the voyage, and be legal evidence against and for all parties in all courts.

Divine Service shall be performed on board every ship or vessel on Sabbath-days; the master shall be liable to a penalty for the omission of this sacred duty, unless any cause for such neglect is duly entered in the log-book.

A general system of victualling the merchant service shall be established. I have suggested a scale, which will be found in the Appendix.

Every ship or vessel shall be provided with an ample store of provisions and water, according to the scale laid down for the merchant service, and such provisions shall be warranted good.

Such petty offences as may be controlled by the forfeiture of any portion of a seaman's wages shall be impartially inquired into, and noted in the ship's log.

Every offence requiring a summary and an exemplary punishment shall be strictly and impartially investigated by a court composed of the master and his principal officers. No punishment shall take place until a night has intervened between the inquiry and punishment, and the whole case is to be made known to the ship's company, in whose presence the punishment is to be inflicted, and these proceedings are to be fully entered in the ship's log.

Corporal punishment is only to be resorted to when all other means have failed to compel obedient and enforce the necessary duties and discipline of the ship.

Cases of mutiny must be subdued by prompt and vigorous means; much will depend, in such emergencies, on the firm and resolute conduct of the master and his officers, who must ever bear in mind that "lenity at first is severity at last," and that in moments of extreme danger, whether by mutiny or disaffection, on them and their responsibility may depend the safety of the ship, and all those embarked under their safeguard and protection.

Maritime Courts+ at all the principal ports of Great Britain and her Colonies are absolutely required, and should be empowered to render prompt and effectual redress, both according to law and justice, for all such offences as militate against the discipline and good order of the merchant service, and which may have engendered a spirit of revolt and discontent while at sea or in harbour. The magistrate presiding over each of these Courts should be empowered to summon the several masters and mates of merchant vessels to aid him, when requisite in the adjustment of every difference with their professional judgment and experience.

The evils which constantly arise from the want of such a summary mode of jurisdiction, are of a very serious and aggravating nature, leading in many cases to the detention of ships or the entire escape of the offenders."

We shall not apologize to our readers for having occupied so much of our space with this subject, because we consider it of paramount interest—We conclude with Captain Biden's remarks on Temperance Societies, which will not be found to coincide exactly with the opinions of those who advocate total abstinence from spirituous liquors. Without entering on the general question, we think it may be safely stated, that a Ship is one of the last places in the world where the prohibition of spirits is called for—because it can rarely happen that, with proper attention on the part of the commander, drinking should be carried to excess—and we suppose the most strenuous advocate for Temperance will not deny that there are times on board ship, when a moderate allowance of spirits would be rather beneficial than otherwise.

"One word more in the way of admonition to those gentlemen of the temperance society, who, in the folly of prejudice and excitement, have stopped the sailor's grog. Are they themselves water-drinkers? or do they really believe that a moderate quantity of grog to a British seaman, who has no other beverage besides tea and slops, no beer-shop or canteen to have access to, can do him any harm, or tend to subvert the discipline of a ship? All the experience I wish to give such meddling folks, is a gale of wind from the south west in Funchal-Bay, with two anchors a-head, and the only chance of safety from wreck, beyond anchors and cables, resting on zeal, energy, and prompt obedience; which a wholesome allowance of grog would tend to stimulate, when slops and water would not. Now such a gale, in precisely such a situation, the Victory rode out last night, with incessant rain and a heavy head-sea; my brave fellows did their duty and had three drams of rum each during the twenty-four hours. This is practice *versus* theory! Did a glass of grog disparage the courage or discipline of our gallant tars who conquered on the 1st of June, off Cape St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, at Copenhagen, and at Trafalgar? Or has their dauntless zeal been shaken in every peril incident to their profession, by sharing in common with the frailties of mankind, a liking to ardent spirits? No, decidedly not, any evils which have arisen from the abuse of grog, attach to those who have been found wanting in establishing a given set of rules and regulations to check and control drunkenness, which rarely happens in a well disciplined ship, or where a system of serving out and superintending the allowance of grog is strictly attended to. I am astonished to find that some naval men have advocated the abrogation of a practice which has done well, and they ought to have known that the best policy is to leave well alone."—*Madras Gazette, Sept. 5*

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* The Maritime Courts would be a competent authority for such an investigation.

+ The appointment of Maritime Courts may be objected to on the score of expense, but where is there a ship-owner who will not cheerfully bear some portion of such a burthen for the great and decided advantage which must result from so beneficial a tribunal, which cannot fail to avert those serious losses and perplexities of evil that have long followed a tardy and uncertain flow of justice and redress?

Agra.

AGRA STATION BOOK CLUB.

(From a Correspondent.)

A friend has forwarded to me the following Obituary Notice.

"Died of the effects of constitutional debility at Agra, during the current week, the Agra Station Library. The patient was attended in its last moments by a respected member of the Medical Staff of the station. Some malorganization at birth rendered the bantling a weak and sickly object. Medical attendance failed to stay its dissolution, so that after a short life of two years, it closed its mortal career. Its little life was frittered away in procuring novels and periodicals for reading, so that it has scarcely left us a good work with its name engraved on it, for the use of posterity. Its income amounted to above £100 a year, but how this large sum was disposed of was a wonder. It is hoped that the only debt it owes, is that of gratitude, to those who so gratuitously subscribed during life for its support."

I have made inquiries however, and find that the above is not true. This information will, I am sure, gratify many of your subscribers at the station, who had themselves cease to be aware of the existance of the subject of this Obituary Notice.

I have some where heard or read a remark, that the odour from the kitchen of Crockford's Club, would suffice to dine a pauper; now I must say that I have some doubts of the fact. A few days since I read through Thacker and Ostell's advertisements of books just landed, and so far from feeling satisfied with the mere perusal, felt my appetite whetted by the very sight of the Tantalus-like feast. There are men who can "find books in the running streams, and sermons in stones," but my soul is more earthly. I crave the last new novel, with satirical sketches from the lives of the political leaders of the day. The table talk or anecdotes of a modern Spenser. A racy Noctes. A piquant article from Fraser, the reminiscences of Prince Talleyrand's Cook, or the Journal of Mrs. Butler.

It is not to be denied that when the Gods in the working of the system of Metempsycosis in this wicked world, desire to punish a mortal for a first offence, they make him a schoolmaster, and for a second they inflict on him the lot of the manager of a private theatre, secretary to a private book Club, or the Editor of an up country newspaper. Carry the donkey, ride it single or double, or lead it, yet there is no way of satisfying that capricious creature—the public. In a private Book Club, one day the Ladies complain that there is not enough of Poetry and Romance in the selections. Well! the Westminster Review is cashiered for "the Monthly fashions of Ladies and Gentlemens attitudes for use in the ball-room, the promenade, and at morning visits," and the series of Lardners Encyclopædia is countermanded in favor of "the works of the Society for the Diffusion of true Useful Knowledge," viz. On poor relations, on bores, on cutting intimate friends or mere acquaintances, on the science of the use of fiers in bustles, on credit and money payments, on the duties of husbands and wives, on lions, on the way to notoriety, &c. &c. Well when you have pleased yourself with the thought that all parties are now satisfied, so no assistant Surgeon fresh from Chalmers and Wilson at Edinburgh, will abuse you for not having ordered, Mill on the Mind, or Dugald Stewart on "the necessity of the use of the unintelligible in metaphysics." You may be all things to all men and all things to all women. You may purchase Cowleys in Search of a Wife and the Beaux's Stratagem, for the spinsters; Blunt on the Canons (*Kanunha* in Persian) for the Civilian; Living on £100 a year made easy and on £200 made independent, for married Ensigns with families: A new way to pay old debts for the European merchant, and "a plan for grinding down thick and rotten *boards* into rations for the army;" for the Military and Medical service. But still the subscribers will be as dissatisfied as poor people are with the soup and beef given to them for nothing. The secretary's life is about as endurable as Judy's. He is knocked down and up, backwards and forwards, just as that delight of our boyhood is destined to be. And all this is afforded for 4 rupees a month subscription. As if setting aside the perusal of at least one Monthly Magazine nearly every quarter of a year, and that too scarce a year old, the very grumbling was not worth three times the money. It acts as a moderate mental and bodily exercise in gentlemen whose wives are not (as their rivals say) desperate flirts, and to ladies whose husbands are so provoking in their conduct, as never to be reasonably found fault with. If you are an unmarried Bell and your Ayah is not home to be scolded because you are out of humour at Lieutenant or Captain——not having called after the last delightful Ball of H.s Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, why you can vent your annoyance on the Station Book Club, and if all ape so specifics of wisdom and worth like Edwin, but with Edwins poverty, and find the mamma most provokingly effective diversion while you were laying siege to the heart of Angelina her second daughter, why you can turn on your heel and vent your vexation on some old club book lying on the round table: and yet with all these means and appliances, everybody abuses a Station Book Club, and above all, that of Agra.

SR. DAGGERWOOD.

EUROPE.

MR. SHEIL'S MOTION AND CATHOLIC OATH.

Mr. Sheil has published the following letter:—

If Parliament were sitting, I should answer the charges founded upon a notice with regard to the suppression of certain benefices in Ireland, in the place where that notice was given. I perceive from a report of recent proceedings in Yorkshire, that at a public meeting that notice has been made the subject of animadversion there. Lest it should give rise to further misrepresentations and misconception, I think it right, instead of waiting until Parliament shall assemble, at once to meet the charges which have been preferred against me. It has been stated that I propose to disturb vested interests, and to deprive individuals who are now in possession of ecclesiastical sinecures of all compensation. I not only have no such intention, but repudiate the project. The notice refers to individuals (and to none other) who shall be hereafter appointed to benefices, with full notice of their proposed suppression. I do not desire to affect vested rights, but to prevent rights, by reason of any want of legislative notice, from vesting. I feel that it would be grossly unjust to deprive actual incumbents, without notice, of their incomes; but I am at a loss to discover how any wrong can be done by withholding compensation from those who, at the time of their appointment, shall have been apprised of the contemplated suppression of their sinecures, and of all the liabilities incidental to their enjoyment. The present Bishop of Derry was promoted upon the express condition that he should relinquish such portion of his emoluments as Parliament [illegible]

afterwards think proper. Let it be observed, that this stipulation was made before the Church Temporalities' Bill was announced: and if such a step on the part of the Ministry was justifiable before any legislative declaration, it is surely not less expedient and just, after such a resolution as that carried by Lord John Russell, to announce that certain sinecures shall, after a certain day, be taken subject to suppression, and to the consequences necessarily attached to such previous intimation. Let the justice of this course of proceeding be tried by a reference to civil functionaries. By the Irish Chancery Reform Bill (4 and 5 William IV., c. 78. s. 36), it is enacted that "no person, who, after the passing of this act, shall be appointed to any office or employment in or belonging to the said Court, shall be deemed entitled to prefer any claims for, or to obtain any compensation in respect of, any alteration of any kind whatsoever which shall be made by lawful authority in the constitution, duties, or emoluments of any of the offices or emoluments of the said Court." Here is no infringement upon vested interests, because the clause applies to individuals to be subsequently appointed, and it would be just as reasonable to allege that the subversion of the Court of Chancery was contemplated by the framers of that act, as to insist that the subversion of the established church is the object of those who do not propose any deprivation or diminution of the incomes of actual incumbents, but of future sinecurists whose benefices, after previous notice, are to be made contributory to that surplus to which Lord John Russell's resolution relates. The necessity of adopting some such course will become apparent to those who consider how great an interval must in all likelihood elapse before the House of Lords shall adopt a measure of efficient church reform. If the House of Lords reject the measures of the Whig Ministry, if they refuse to do at once what they themselves feel that they must do at last, are the ecclesiastics who shall in that interval of contention between the two houses be appointed to sinecures to be regarded as having, when church reform shall have been carried, and shall be about to be applied, a title as complete as the clergy who at this moment hold their revenues without any notice of any proceeding by which they can be legitimately affected? If it be urged that the clergy will not accept of sinecures liable to such conditions, I do not think that any very serious detriment to the country will arise; on the contrary, it is to be desired that benefices should remain vacant in which no religious duty is to be performed. To such only does my motion, to such only can any church reform, reasonably apply. I have no wish that any living should be suppressed, where a commensurate Protestant congregation can be discovered, and I am convinced that such an arrangement may be made as by a new territorial and numerical division will completely meet the spiritual wants of the Protestants of Ireland. I utterly disavow the motive attributed to me. So far from entertaining any wish to subvert the church, I shall support any proposition for the better payment of the working clergy, where the remuneration is not proportioned to the services to be performed. Let me be permitted to take an example. In the town of Carrick-on-Suir, in the county which I represent, and containing 12,000 people, with a respectable Protestant congregation, the Protestant clergyman has only 100l. a-year, and in a neighbouring parish, where there are no Protestants, the sinecurist receives 1,000l. What course would I take? Strip the actual sinecurist of his income? No such thing. I regret that he is even to lose the 25 per cent. which the Conservative protectors of vested rights would subtract from him; but in the event of his living becoming vacant, I should suppress it; and if, before it can be suppressed, another clergyman should be appointed, I should give the latter notice of the liability to suppression, and suggest the obvious consequences by which such a notice must be attended. I would, on the other hand, increase the salary of the rector of Carrick-on-Suir; without raising him to affluence I would lift him above need; and this principle I should be most willing to apply wherever the duties of any clergyman, and the spiritual want of his flock, justified the augmentation. I am not thus contributing to subvert the church, or weaken the Protestant religion; at all events. I am not conscious that such will be the effect of the proposed reform; and it would be more Christian, more benevolent, more like Sir Robert Inglis, to attribute my dissent from him (in which so many participate) to an imperfection in my judgment, than to the motives to which it as been ascribed. It is lamentable that so kind and amiable a man should be so far influenced by his religious emotions as to bring himself to believe that 35 Roman Catholics have set at nought the most solemn of all obligations, and have perjured themselves in a body, by a false and infamous attestation of the word of God! Surely some right of private judgment must be allowed in interpreting words, whose meaning has been the subject of so much controversy as at all events to admit of doubt, and therefore to call for forbearance towards those by whom their sense may be mistaken. I do not intend to go into any elaborate discussion upon the Roman Catholic oath; but one most important fact, in relation to it, I avail myself of this opportunity to state. It must have occurred to any body who has read it, that it is extraordinary, if the Legislature intended that Roman Catholics should not interfere with regard to the temporalities of the church that words of a distinct, express, unequivocal sort, were not introduced, in order to attain that purpose, and that Roman Catholics were not compelled to swear that they would not use their privileges in order to diminish the revenues of the establishment, and divert them to other purposes. This might have been easily done; but how much more material this observation will appear, when it is recollected that in the committee on the Catholic oath an amendment was moved, and pressed to a division, in order to prevent Roman Catholics from interfering with ecclesiastical property, and to effect the object which Sir Robert Inglis is now desirous, by his own arbitrary interpretation, to attain. I shall extract the passage from the Commons' Journals of the year 1829, page 161. It runs thus:—"Amendment proposed:—after 'laws' to insert 'including glebe lands, tithes, and other hereditaments of the Protestant established church'—amendment by leave withdrawn. Amendment proposed;—"After property to insert 'ecclesiastical as well as civil. Motion put that those words be there inserted:—the committee divided—Teller for the ayes the Marquis of Chandos, teller for the noes Sir George Clerk. Ayes, 115; Noes, 276." Thus then, a proposition was made, of which the object was to chain Roman Catholic members down, to abridge them of their legislative function with regard to ecclesiastical revenues and to prevent their co-operation in reducing the superfluities of the church; and that proposition was by a large majority deliberately rejected. The reader will naturally ask, who was it that made the motion? It was no other than Sir Robert Inglis himself. He moved the amendment—he stated that the introduction of the word "ecclesiastical," if attached to the word "property," would attain his object, and fasten "the conscience of a Papist;" and having thus put the question distinctly before the House of Commons, he forced the matter to a division. It is idle to allege that Sir Robert Peel and Sir Edward Sugden insisted that the oath as it stood was sufficiently binding. It never yet was heard of in a court of justice that what was said by an individual in a debate was a proof of the intention of the Legislature; one man out of 658 may have one object, another may have another—the intention of the entire is to be collected from legislative acts, and the legislative act on which I rely is the rejection of the amendment moved by Sir Robert Inglis. He was defeated by an immense majority: this single circumstance ought perhaps to induce him to pause before he attributes to us a disregard of that oath which he failed in altering and adapting to his purpose; nor is it matter of little surprise that he should put a dogmatical construction on words which he once contended admitted of too latitudinarian an interpretation; and, in virtue of a phrase, should pronounce every Roman Catholic member who ventured to differ from him to be deliberately forsworn. But there must be an end to these imputations. I call on him, and in the House of Commons I shall reiterate my defiance, to bring this question, by a Parliamentary discussion, to a final issue. His course is obvious, if his intentions be fair. Let him move a declaration of the house respecting the meaning, effect, and extent of the oath. If the house shall adopt his interpretation, I shall at once acquiesce in the decision, and pledge myself never again to interfere in any question connected with the temporalities of the establishment. But if Sir Robert Inglis shall appear to be mistaken, and the House of Commons shall repudiate his interpretation, he will, it is to be presumed, cease to taunt us with a disregard for the most sacred of religious and moral engagements, and be thus relieved from the pain which so estimable a person must feel, in throwing out against so large a body of his fellow citizens such opprobrious insinuations. But if when challenged to take the sense of the House on the meaning of the oath, he shall decline to do so, and shrink from the only legitimate test, will it not then be reasonable to charge him with a willingness to wound, and a fear to strike, and to impute to him an unworthy desire to assail the character of his political antagonists, while he withheld from them the means of repelling his accusations? Let there be, then, no more contumelious words, no more exasperating innuendoes—let him meet us face to face—try the matter in controversy before the only tribunal which can take effectual cognizance of it, and thus to this odious question for ever put an end. On him it lies to bring the motion forward. He is the accuser, he is bound to follow the accusation up, and to obtain the judgment of that assembly which is alone competent to pronounce upon the subject.

Much more might be said with regard to the Catholic oath than I have suggested, but I have already exceeded the limits which I had prescribed to myself. It is, indeed, enough to have offered to join issue on this question in the House of Commons, and to abide by its decision. Perhaps I ought not to defend myself anywhere except in the House of Commons; but the misrepresentations of which I have been the object pending the Parliamentary recess have made me endeavour to disabuse the public without waiting for the meeting of the House of Commons. I conclude as I began, by protesting that I had no other motive in giving the notice which has excited so much comment, than the furtherance of the principle on which Lord John Russell's resolution rests, and without the remotest view of affecting the real interests of the church. A public journal has suggested that I was influenced by a splenetic desire to embarrass the Administration. It is scarcely necessary to deny it; and so far from entertaining any such feeling as has been ascribed to me, I feel pleasure in availing myself of this opportunity of stating, that in the Government I have a strong confidence; that the irrevocable declaration of the Ministers, and their personal characters, have set in my mind all doubt at rest; and that, as I have done my best while they were in opposition to exhibit the errors of their adversaries, I shall continue to give them, in common, I believe with the rest of those with whom I have politically concurred in Parliament, my strenuous support.

April 30. RICHARD LALOR SHEIL.

The Times, May 2.]

MORN. CHRO.—APRIL 30.

No reflecting person can be at a loss as to the motives of those pretended friends of the Church who are now loud in their outcries against the proposed appropriation of the superfluous wealth of the Church of Ireland to the general education of the people. In the forcible language of our Contemporary (*The Times*), "it is clear enough that the 'Liturgy, rites, ceremonies,' and all the rest, might be shipped off to South America, if only the loaves and fishes were respected—if only fat sinecures and pluralities were still permitted, and Deans and Chapters, and non-resident Rectors, were left undisturbed in their stalls. As the whole boroughmonger Parliament was sacrificed for the preservation of East Retford, so it is easy to see the same madness working the ruin of the Church, and the whole establishment of both countries in peril of being swept from their foundations, that the rotten livings of Munster and Connaught may still keep in unsanctified luxury parsons who never preach." The peace of Ireland, the improvement of the great body of the people by means of a better system of education, the cementing the Union between the two countries by attaching to the laws men who have hitherto viewed them with hostile feelings, as an engine of persecution instead of a source of protection—all this is nothing to the Tories and High Churchmen. What are the peace of Ireland and the prosperity of the empire to them, compared with the existence of rich sinecure livings in Munster and Connaught?

We believe the advocates of ecclesiastical sinecures have by this time discovered that there is little disposition in the people of this country to view with satisfaction the misapplication of public money either to Laymen or to Churchmen. Effective service, whether in Church or State, ought to be adequately rewarded; but to bestow large incomes on men who can render no service in return, is to commit a fraud on the community. The sinecurist, lay or ecclesiastical, injures the public to an extent not to be measured by the mere amount of money misappropriated. The example of successful fraud poisons the sources of national morality, and leads men who see religion made a cloak for rapine, to suppose that honour and honesty exist but in name—that they are cloaks to enable the subtle to hoodwink the mass of mankind. The Tories and high Churchmen have in this way done much injury to the morals of the people of England. In every place you hear the people who accept of bribes justifying themselves by the plea that their superiors are never at a loss for dishonest pretexts for taking money, and why should they not follow their example?

It is quite clear that neither Protestants nor Catholics can view with any satisfaction the worse than waste of public money in a large portion of Ireland, in which Protestant clergymen, who have no flocks, receive large incomes. The Protestant Establishment is not strengthened, but weakened, by the exhibition of its Ministers in the odious light of idle devourers of the fruits of the industry of a people to whom in return they can render no service. We must assume that a Church Establishment has for its object the moral and religious improvement of a people, and an Establishment must always therefore be weakened whenever its clergy are placed in situations in which they contribute to the demoralization of a people.

Unable to justify the continuance of ecclesiastical sinecures, and aware of the wish of the people of England to see a portion of the money wrung from the Catholic peasantry of Ireland employed in the diffusion of knowledge among them, in order that they may become better men and citizens, the Tories have been for some time endeavouring to resuscitate the No Popery cry. We yesterday alluded to the charge of perjury brought against the Catholic Members with a view to cause it to be believed that Catholics make light of oaths, and that, in obedience to directions from their Church, they are now subverting the Protestant Establishment in order to erect their own on its ruins. *The Standard*, which has always been much more zealous than scrupulous in its warfare with the Catholics, has eagerly availed itself of the pamphlet of Mr. Eneas Macdonnell, who, from his own showing, does not appear to be quite an impartial judge in this matter any more than the ecclesiastical sinecurists whose incomes are threatened. We can only infer from the concluding sentence of his pamphlet, that Mr. Macdonnell is in some way personally interested in the question. After suggesting that the resolution we yesterday quoted should be proposed to the House of Commons, he observes, "There are some *very peculiar reasons why I should look forward with more than common curiosity* to the speeches of some of his Majesty's present Ministers on the occasion, and to the Royal Reply, which would be given under their advice." We may be mistaken in the interpretation we put on these words; but as great importance is attached by the Tories to the former connection of Mr. Eneas Macdonnell with the Catholic Association, and he is held up by them as an evidence free from all exception, it may be as well that he should be able to show that he has no interest in the issue.

The oath taken by the Catholic Members is as follows:—

"I do swear that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within the realm, as established by the laws; and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by the law within the realm; and I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government in the United Kingdom; and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever. So help me God."

The Standard tells us that—

"This oath binds him who subscribes to it to three things. First, to defend to the utmost of his power the settlement of property within the realm, as established by the laws, without any exclusion of Church property, as disentitled to the benefit of such defence. Secondly, it binds the subscriber never to exercise any privilege to which he is or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government in the United Kingdom. Thirdly, it binds the subscriber to observe these solemn pledges 'in the plain and ordinary sense of the words without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever.' Now, what is the plain and ordinary sense of the words employed? What can any man understand by defending the settlement of property, as established by the laws, but the securing to each proprietor, individual or collective, that property which is his—securing to the Dissenting congregation its chapel and its estates—securing to the Church, established by law, including laymen as well as the clergy, all the property which, by law, belongs to it? And, be it remembered, even by those who affect to call Church property public property, by right, that the question here does not refer to rights, but to an appropriation and settlement, by law."

Our Contemporary proves a little too much here. According to him the greatest sinecurist in the empire would be a Catholic Member of Parliament. There is hardly a measure before Parliament which does not, in one way or other, affect the property of bodies of men or of individuals. If a Bill is for altering a street, for making a canal or a road, the property of individuals is taken from them. If a Bill were brought in to alter the law of entail in Scotland or to abolish the tenures of Borough-English and Gavelkind, to convert customary tenures into freehold estates, the Catholic, according to *The Standard*, is disqualified from voting. In the great question respecting Municipal Corporations, a question in which the whole empire is deeply interested, the Catholic is disqualified. Nay, we are not sure that, as property is affected by taxation, whether even the unfortunate Catholic Member would be allowed to vote for the imposition or the repeal of a tax.

The Church and its temporalities are quite distinct. The Protestant Church would exist indepently of its tithes and its lands. The Clergy claim their descent by regular succession from the Apostles, and they have their own laws and constitutions. The Episcopal Church in North America, which is in connection with the Church of England, is entirely dependent for subsistence on the voluntary contributions of the faithful. We know not what is the precise meaning of the words in the oath, "I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws." In England, great importance is very wisely attached to the inculcating a respect to property, for property is at the very root of civilization. In Ireland all the property, according to Lord Coke, has been often made to change hands, by confiscation, within a comparatively short period. The descendants of the former occupants of many forfeited estates are still pointed out in Ireland; and the provision respecting the settlement of property may have had for its object to secure the present owners from any apprehension from Catholic claimants. No other construction can be put upon the words which does not involve an absurdity. The right of individuals is always respected by the Legislature; but the settlement and destination of property is often subjected to modification and alteration. Some of our greatest monarchs are chiefly indebted for their fame to the laws passed in their reigns affecting the settlement of property.

The clergy are merely functionaries paid to instruct the people in their religious duties. Whether they be paid out of the produce of taxes, or land and tithe be assigned to them, they are equally paid by the public, and their title to the property they enjoy can only be the value of their services. The Catholic ought not to interfere with the constitution of the Protestant Church itself; but they are as much entitled to vote in all questions respecting the temporalities of the Church, as any other members of the Legislature.

The Standard tells us that—

"Religion in the mind and heart of the individual cannot be disturbed or weakened by any exercise of any man's parliamentary privilege—still less can religion, considered as by abstract truth, be effected by human action. If, therefore, this obligation is to have any force, it must be applied to the means of religious instruction amongst the whole body of the people; the party, consequently, who has sworn this oath, has solemnly bound himself before his Maker not to disturb, by the exercise of his parliamentary privilege, the means of instruction in the Protestant religion in their operation—not to weaken, by curtailment or otherwise, these means of Protestant instruction."

The Catholics, in the very districts in which Protestant persons receive large incomes for doing nothing, receive instruction from priests whom they voluntarily support. By withdrawing money from men who do not give instruction, because there are no flocks to receive instruction; the means of Protestant instruction cannot be said to be withheld. Where there are flocks requiring instruction, the means of subsistence will not be withheld from the pastors; and this is all

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that can reasonably be demanded. Where excessive zeal prompts Protestant missionaries to communicate instruction to Catholics, they will be at liberty to do so, just as the Catholic clergy, though not established, or now at liberty to instruct their flocks.

But after all, the question as to the Catholic Members is, to us Protestants, a matter of minor importance. Protestant Members are bound by no oath to pay sinecure clergymen; and the Protestant Inhabitants of this country wish to see the large revenues of the Protestant Church of Ireland, hitherto appropriated to ecclesiastical sinecurists, applied to more beneficial purposes. Believing, as we do, in the superior excellence of the Protestant religion, we must also believe that its excellencies will be better appreciated by an instructed than by an ignorant population. At present the money paid to sinecure Protestant parsons is so much paid to irritate and provoke the people and to generate habits adverse to improvement. The appropriation of that money to purposes of education will remove the sources of irritation, and improve the moral character of the people.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—MAY 1.

The traces of jobbing left by the Tories in the different public departments should put their successors on their guard against the effects their friends must apprehend from it, and teach them to be less merciful in using the broom than on their former accession to power. A new corps of clerks and *employés*, of all conceivable, have replaced those left in possession on Lord MELBOURNE's dismissal. Old people have been induced to retire upon liberal superannuations, and every hole and corner has been well stuffed with Tory vermin, even in anticipation of vacancies; and the system has been pushed to such an extent, that several appointments have even been made since Sir ROBERT PEEL's resignation. We hope all this will be rigorously inquired into, and that we shall witness no more false delicacy as to removing the adherents and agents of the enemy from situations of trust and power, where they may undermine the interests and counteract the policy of a Liberal Government. The three offices in which the public will insist upon changes are the Horse-Guards, the Admiralty, and the Colonial Office. Surely it cannot be intended to continue Lord FITZROY SOMERSET in his office as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, with the whole patronage of the Army at his disposal! If Lord MELBOURNE means this, he had better at once recal Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET to the office which he has gone through the farce of resigning, and place the Duke of BEAUFORT and his other brothers and sons in posts of equal patronage and power. Mr. BARROW—now we believe a Baronet, and well entitled to the honour at the hands of his old Tory masters, from the protection he extended to their adherents and his promotion of their jobs during the dreary time of their exclusion from favour—has applied for and obtained his pension, and should forthwith be allowed to enjoy it in retirement. If the Whigs are simple enough to believe that this active partisan confines his industry to his duties, we refer them to some of their more clear-sighted and intelligent Radical allies at Chatham, Rochester, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Devonport, who will furnish them with abundant proofs of his shrewdness and activity in removing the *employ's* and artisans in the different dock-yards suspected of liberal feelings to situations where they may have little temptation to show their preference by their votes in favour of Reforming candidates. Lord AUCKLAND has been replaced in his former situation, to the surprise of many, who thought a more efficient Reformer might have been named for so responsible and influential a post. His Lordship will not reconcile those to his appointment, who constitute the strength of his party, if he should have the weakness to allow this Quarterly Reviewer and Tory partisan to remain as Under Secretary. With respect to Mr. HAY, he has been so long condemned by men of all parties for the want of every qualification for his present office beyond the most blind and bigoted attachment to Tory prejudices and principles, that we cannot conceive the possibility of any Administration being guilty of the folly of retaining his services. We understand also, that he has applied for and obtained a pension, preparatory to his retirement. It must, besides, be obvious that these gentlemen wait only the return of their friends to make arrangements under which Tory successors may be placed in their permanent situations. Lord MELBOURNE, Mr. GRANT, and Lord AUCKLAND, are on their trial; the removal of the Staff at the Horse-Guards and of these two Under Secretaries, does not require the sanction and previous consent of the House of Lords. The public will not press for measures which in the present state of Parliament there may be difficulty in accomplishing, but after the conduct of the Court in November last, they will repudiate the timid policy that hesitates to remove any instruments of corruption and Toryism from the power of doing further mischief and injury to the popular cause.

LOVE IN THE LIBRARY.

(Concluded.)

The lady I speak of looked *new*—and her name was Isidora.

She was standing just under the lamp, with a single rose in her hair, listening to a handsome coxcomb of a classmate of mine with evident pleasure. She was a great fool, (did I mention that before?) but weak and vacant, and innocent) of an idea as she was, Faustina was not more naturally majestic, nor Psyche (*soit elle en grande*- more divinely and meaningly graceful. Loveliness and fascination came to her as dew and sunshine to the flowers, and they obeyed her instinct as they theirs, and was helplessly, and without design, the loveliest thing in nature. I do not see, for my part, why all woman should not be so. They are as useful as flowers: they perpetuate their species.

I was looking at her with irresistible admiration, when a figure stepped out from the shadow of a tree, and my chum, monster, and ally, Job Smith (of whom I have before spoken in these historical papers), laid his hand on my shoulder.

"Do you know, my dear Job," I said, in a solemn tone of admonition, "That blind John was imprisoned for looking into people's windows?"

But Job was not in the vein for pleasantry. The light fell on his face as I spoke to him, and a more haggard, almost blasted expression of countenance, I never saw even in a madhouse. I well knew he had loved the splendid girl that stood unconciously in our sight, since his first year in college; but that it would ever so master him, or that he could link his monstrous deformity, even in thought, with that radiant vision of beauty, was a thing that I thought as probable as that hirsute Pan would tempt from her sphere the moon that kissed Endymion.

"I have been standing here looking at Isidora, ever since you left me," said he (We had parted three hours before, at twilight.)

"And why not go in, in the name of common sense?"

"Oh! God, Phil!—with this demon in my heart? Can you see my face in this light?"

It was too true! he would have frightened the household gods from their pedestals.

"But what would you do my dear Job? Why come here to madden yourself with a sight you must have known you would see?"

"Phill!"

"What, my dear boy?"

"Will you do me a kindness?"

"Certainly."

"Isidora would do anything you wished her to do."

"Um! with a reservation, my dear chum!"

"But she would give you the rose that is in her hair."

"Without a doubt."

"And for me—if you told her it was for me. Would she not?"

"Perhaps. But will that content you?"

"It will soften my despair. I will never look on her face more; but I should like my last sight of her to be associated with kindness."

Poor Job! how true it is that "affection is a fire which kindleth as well in the bramble as in the oak, and catcheth hold where it first lighteth, not where it may best burn." I do believe in my heart that the soul once in thee (how at rest—I trust they have re-is set thee, disgued jewel that thou wert in heaven) was designed for a presentable body—thy instincts were so invariably mistaken. When didst thou ever think a thought, or stir hand or foot, that it did not seem prompted, monster though thou wert, by conscious good-looking-ness! What a lying similitude it was that was written on every blank page in thy Lexicon: Larks that mount in the air, build their nests below in the earth; and women that cast their eyes upon kings, may place their hearts upon vassals." Apelles must have been better looking than Alexander, when Campaspe said that!

As a general thing you may ask a friend freely to break any three of the commandments in your service, but you should hesitate to require of friendship a violation of etiquette. I was in a round jacket and boots, and it was a dress evening throughout Newhaven. I looked at my dust-covered toe, when Job asked me to enter a soiree upon his errand, and passed my thumb and finger around the edge of my white jacket—but I loved Job as the Arabian loves his camel, and for the same reason, with a difference—the imperishable well springs he carried in his heart through the desert of the world, and which I well knew he would give up his life to offer at need, as patiently as the animal whose construction (inner and outer) he so remarkably resembled. When I hesitated, and looked down at my boots, therefore, it was less to seek for an excuse to evade the sacrificing office required of me, than to beat about in my unprepared mind for a preface to my request. If she had been a woman of sense I should have had no difficulty; but it requires caution and skill to go out of the beaten track with a fool.

"Would not the rose do as well," said I, in desperate embarrassment, "if she does not know that it is for you, my dear Job?" It would have been very easy to have asked for it for myself.

Job laid his hand upon his side, as if I could not comprehend the pang my proposition gave him.

"Away, prop, and down, scaffold," thought I, as I gave my jacket a hitch, and entered the door.

"Mr. Slingsby," announced the servant.

"Mr. Slingsby?" inquired the mistress of the house, seeing only a white jacket in the *clair obscure* of the hall.

"Mr. Slingsby!" cried out twenty voices in amazement, as I stepped over the threshold into the light.

It has happened since the days of Thebet Ben Khorat,* that scholars have gone mad, and my sanity was evidently the uppermost concern in the minds of all present. (I should observe, that in those days I relished rather of dandyism,) As I read the suspicion in their minds, however, a thought struck me. I went straight up to Miss Higgins, and, *sotto voce*, asked her to take a turn with me in the garden.

"Isidora," I said, "I have long known your superiority of mind" (when you want anything of a woman, praise her for that in which she is more deficient, says La Bruyere,) "and I have great occasion to rely on it in the request I am about to make of you."

She opened her eyes, and sailed along the gravel-walk with heightened majesty. I had not had occasion to pay her a compliment before since my freshman year.

"What is it, Mr. Slingsby?"

"You know Smith my chum."

"Certainly."

"I have just come from him."

"Well!"

"He is gone mad!"

"Mad! Mr. Slingsby!"

"Stark and furious!"

"Gracious goodness!"

"And all for you!"

"For me!"

"For you!" I thought her great blue eyes would have become what they call in America "sot," at this astounding communication.

"Now, Miss Higgins," I continued, "pray listen; my poor friend has such extraordinary muscular strength, that seven men cannot hold him."

"Gracious!"

"And he has broken away, and is here at your door."

"Good gracious!"

"Don't be afraid! He is as gentle as a kitten when I am present. And now hear my request. He leaves town to morrow, as you well know, not to return. I shall take him home to Vermont with keepers. But he is bent upon one thing, and in that you must humour him"

Miss Higgins began to be alarmed.

"He has looked through the window and seen you with a rose in your hair, and, despairing, even in his madness, of your love, he says, that if you would gave him that rose with a kind word, and a farewell, he should be happy. You will do it, will you not?"

"Dear me! I should be so afraid to speak to him!"

"But will you? and I'll tell you what to say."

Miss Higgins gave a reluctant consent, and I passed ten minutes in drilling her upon two sentences, which, with her fine manner and sweet voice really sounded like the most interesting thing in the world. I left her in the summer-house at the end of the garden, and returned to Job.

"You have come without it!" said the despairing lover, falling back against the tree.

"Miss Higgins's compliments, and begs you will go round by the gate and meet her in the summer-house. She prefers to manage her own affairs."

"Good God! are you mocking me?"

"I will accompany you, my dear boy!"

There was a mixture of pathos and ludicrousness in that scene which starts a tear and a laugh together, whenever I recall it to my mind. The finest heart in the world, the most generous, the most diffident of itself, yet the most self-sacrificing and delicate, was at the alter of its devotion, offering its all in passionate abandonment for a flower and a kind word; and she, a goose in the guise of an angel repeated a phrase of kindness, of which she could not comprehend the meaning or the worth, but which was to be garnered up by that half broken heart, as a treasure that repaid him for years of unrequited affection! She recited it really very well. I stood at the latticed door, and interrupted them the instant there was a pause in the dialogue; and getting Job away as fast as possible. I left Miss Higgins with a promise of secrecy, and resumed my midnight stroll.

Apropos—among Job's papers which I looked over with some curiosity after his death, there was a copy of verses which, spite of some little inconsistencies, I think was written on this very occasion. If his ghost interrupt me not before I get through, they ran thus:—

I

Nay—smile not on me? I have borne
Indifference and repulse from thee;
With my heart sickening I have worn
A brow, as thine own cold one free;
My lip has been as gay as thine,
Ever thine own light mirth repeating,
Though, in this burning brain of mine,
A throb the while, like death, was beating,
My spirit did not shrink or swerve—
The look—I thank thee!—froze the nerve!

II.

But now again, as when I met
And loved thee in my happier days,
A smile upon thy bright lip plays,
And kindness in thine eye is set—
And this I cannot bear!
It melts the manhood from my pride,
It brings me closer to thy side—
Bewilders—chains me there—
There—where my dearest hope was crushed
and died?

III.

Oh, if thou couldst but know the deep
Of love that hope has nursed for years,
How in the heart's still chambers sleep
Its hoarded thoughts, its trembling fears—
Treasure that love has brooded o'er
Till life, than this, has nothing more—
And couldst thou—but 'tis vain!—
I will not, cannot tell thee, how
That hoard consumes its coffer now—
I may not write of pain
That sickens in the heart, and maddens in the brain!

IV.

Then smile not on me! pass me by
Coldly, and with a careless mien—
'Twill pierce my heart, and fill mine eye,
But I shall be as I have been—
Quiet in my despair!
'Tis better than the throbbing fever
That else were in my brain for ever,
And easier to bear!
I'll not upbraid the coldest look—
The bitterest word thou hast, in my sad pride
I'll brook!

If Job had rejoiced in a more euphonous name, I should have bought a criticism in some review, and started him fairly as a poet. But "Job Smith!"—"Poems by Job Smith!"—It would never do! If he wrote like a seraph, and printed the book at his own expense, illustrated, and illuminated, and half-a-crown to each person that would take one away, the critics would damn him all the same! Really one's father and mother have a great deal to answer for!

But Job was a poet who should have lived in the middle ages no less for the convenience of the *nom de guerre* fashionable in those days, than because his poetry, being chiefly the mixed product of feeling and courtesy, is particularly susceptible to ridicule. The philosophical and iron-wire poetry of our day stands an attack like a fortification, and comes down upon the besieger with reason and logic as good as his own. But the more delicate offspring of tenderness and chivalry, intending no violence, and venturing out to sea upon a rose-leaf, is destroyed and sunk beyond diving bells by half a breath of scorn. I would subscribe liberally myself to a private press and a court of honour in poetry—critics if admitted, to be dumb upon a penalty. Will no Howard or Wilberforce act upon this hint? Poets now-a-days are more slaves and felons than your African, or your culprit at the Old Bailey.

I would go a great way, privately, to find a genuine spark of chivalry, and Job lit his everyday lamp with it. See what a redolence of old time there is in these verses, which I copied long ago from a lady's album. Yet, you may ridicule them if you like!

There is a story I have met,
Of a high angel, pure and true,
With eyes that tears had never wet,
And lips that pity never knew;
But ever on his throne he sat,
With his white pinions proudly furl'd,
And, looking from his high estate,
Beheld the errors of a world;
Yet, never, as they rose to Heaven,
Plead ever for one to be forgiven,

God look'd at last upon his pride,
And bad him fold his shining wing,
And o'er a land where tempters bide,
He made the heartless angel king,
'Tis lovely reading in the tale,
The glorious spells they tried on him,
Ere grew his heavenly birth star pale,
Ere grew his frontlet jewel dim—
Cups of such rare and ravishing wines
As even a god might drink and bless,
Gems from unsearch'd and central mines,
Whose light than heaven's was scarcely less—
Gold of a shine like crystal spars,
And silver whiter than the moon's
And music like the songs of stars,
And perfume like a thousand Junes,
And breezes, soft as heaven's own air,
Like fingers playing in his hair!
He shut his eyes he closed his ears—
He bade them, in God's name, begone!
And thro' the yet eternal years,
Had stood, the tried and sinless one;
But there was yet one untried spell,—
A woman tempted—and he fell!
And I—if semblance I may find
Between such glorious sphere and mine—
Am not to the high honour blind,
Of filling this fair page of thine—
Writing my unheard name among
Sages and sires and men of song;—
But honour, though the best o'er given,
And glory, though it a king's
And power, though loving it like Heaven,
Were, to my seeming, dearer things,
And less temptation, far, to me,
Than *half a hope of serving thee*!

I am mounted upon my hobby now, dear reader; for Job Smith, though as hideous an idol as ever was worshipped on the Indus, was still my idol. I tormented and snubbed him much during his life, as a kind of valve for my annoyance at his first impression upon my friends; but now that he is dead, and I can present him to you without forcing his unabated ugliness upon your eye, my heart melts to his memory. His verses read more pleasantly to me, even. Here is a little touch of his quality:—

I look upon the fading flowers
Thou gav'st me, lady in thy mirth,
And mourn, that, with the perishing hours
Such fair things perish from the earth—
For thus, I know the moment's feeling,
Its own light web of life unweaves,
The deepest trace from memory stealing,
Like perfume from these dying leaves,—
The thought that gave it, and the flower,
Alike the creatures of an hour.

And thus it better were, perhaps,
For feeling is the nurse of pain,
And joys that linger in their lapse,
Must die at last and so are vain?
Could I revive these faded flowers,
Could I call back departed bliss,
I would not, though this world of ours
Where ten times brighter than it is?
They must—and let them—pass away!
We are forgotten—even as they!

I think I must give Edith another reprieve. I have no idea why I have digressed this time from the story which (you may see by the motto at the beginning of the paper) I have not yet told. I can conceive easily how people, who have nothing to do, betake themselves to autobiography—it is so pleasant rambling about over the past and regathering only the flowers. Why should pain and mortification be unsepultured? The world is no wiser for these written experiences. "The best book," said Coleridge, "does but little good to the world, and much harm to the author" I shall deliberate between this and May, whether to enlighten the world as to Edith's metempsychosis, or no.

SLINGSBY.

AN AMERICAN MILITIA MUSTER.

"'Tention the hull! Shoulder! As you were!"—"I say, Captain, Mike's priming me firelock with brandy,"—"Why, Deacon, Michael Bigelow! aint you shamed to do sitch a thing arter the temperance paper? I'll report you to the Court-Martial. You, without trail arms." "Capting," "Why the dickens don't you put the ranks farther apart? That are chap's baguet has stuck into Jem's trousers, and I rather guess he won't sit down as slick as he used to do." "I say, Mister, don't blow your backer smoke in my face." "Why, darn it, how could I help it? This here fellow, shouldern' his firelock, struck his baguet strate through the rim of my beaver, and I rather guess any on ye would jerk your head a little on one side, smoke or not smoke." Mister, hand me down my hat." "Can't do it—wait till the Capting tells us to order arms; wouldn't bring down my firelock without orders if your head was on the top of it." "That's right, Joe, rale sugar, I tell ye; only arter that, shoulder your firelock perpendicular, John, you've got a firelock—what made you bring your number 2?"—"Why, Capting, the wind was dum east, and I heard the turkeys screeching, so I knew we'd have a shower." "Tom, what are you bawlin about?"—"Why, Capting, Jem Lummis smashed my toe with the butt of dum gun, and I rather guess it's a 32-pounder, for its tarnashun heavy."

"Jim Lummis, just have the purliteness to take your gun off Tom's toe: and look out how you smash arter this." "Capting, I say, here's an engagement on the right flank." "You don't say so, Lieutenant—what is it?" "Why, Parker Lummis and George King fighting like blazes." "Well make a ring after parade, and see fair play, only tell them to wait till we're done sugerin." "Capting, I say, its arter sundown, and I rather guess I need'nt stay any longer according to law." "Well, I'm agreed. Now get into a strate line as quick as greased lightning. Right face, dismiss."

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